CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes he Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,467—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCI

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13- 22-0 12-
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th June
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3926	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3387	700		27th „
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
* S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Geddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 3, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 3rd July, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3330	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 28th June, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 27th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers,

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACH BRANDY.

THIS fine LIQUEUR is come into great favour.

		Cash.	Credit.
PRICE	Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 4
Do.	Pints	„ 3 0	„ 3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHAMPAGNES.

WE herewith beg to submit Prices of the Brands stocked by us.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64 0	71 0
Do. do. do.	½ „	37 0	41 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57 0	63 0
Do. do. do.	½ „	33 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole..	bottles	63 0	70 0
Do. do.	½ „	36 0	41 0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec	bottles	74 0	83 0
Do. do. do.	½ „	39 0	43 8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54 0	60 0
Do. do.	½ „	30 0	33 0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62 0	69 0
Do. do.	½ „	35 0	39 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65 0	72 0
Do. do.	½ „	37 8	42 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30 0	33 0
Do. do. do.	½ „	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„ 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„ 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished...	„ 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„ 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„ 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

COTS, BABIES' BASSINETTES, SPRING MATTRESSES, &c.

IRON Bedsteads, Brass-Mounted and Japanned Black, with Tent Tops and Rods for Mosquito Curtains, Superior make.

	CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.
Single size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in.	26 0	29 0
Superior do. do.	42 0	47 0
Double size, 6ft. 3in. by 5ft.	52 0	58 0
Superior do. do.	66 0	74 0
Single Bedsteads, complete, with Wire Spring Mattresses, Brass-Mounted, and Japanned Black	45 0	50 0
Babies' Swinging Bassinettes, Japanned Black or Enamelled White, very Superior	28 0	32 0
Superior, do. do. do. do.	35 0	39 0
Invalid Iron Cots, with Patent Wire Mattresses—Size, 6ft. 3in. by 3ft., very Strong and Portable	32 0	36 0
Patent Spring Wire Mattresses—The "Argosy" Double Woven Wire Mattresses—		
Single Size. 6ft. 3in. by 3ft.	18 0	20 0
Single Size. 6ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in.	20 0	22 8
Double Size. 6ft. 3in. by 5ft.	26 0	29 0

This Mattress will be found made of Best Seasoned Wood, Elastic, Cool and Cleanly.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891,

WILL COMMENCE WEDNESDAY, 1ST JULY.

WATSON AND Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL WILL CURE YOU.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—"It is an efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant."

DO not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents disease arising from irregular action of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and whole of the Alimentary Tract. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. Madon and Co., Market, &c.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen...	34 in. Rs. 30	36 in. 33	38 in. 36
DRAWERS, ½ dozen...	32 in. Rs. 33	34 in. 36	36. in. 39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.,* (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

Sole Agents:—R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

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MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS."	
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS."	
Havannah-shaped, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... per box	2 0
"MAYOS."	
Manilla-shaped, 5 inches long ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
Havannah-shaped, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
„ 2—4 „ ... „	2 12
„ 3—3½ „ (thin)... „	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."	
Manilla-shaped, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	5 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. Neuberg and Co., D. Macropolo, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the Esplanade Hotel.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. William Watson and Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,

Head Office:—MADRAS.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.........Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

WANTED

FOR the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Printing Press a COMPETENT MANAGER, one who thoroughly understands the technical portion of the work of every department of a Press, and can also conduct the office work connected with it efficiently. Apply with copies of testimonials. None but competent men need send in applications.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper.

BY direction of the Trustees of St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH at Dabhul, sealed tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 29th instant, for erecting the Church buildings and out houses.

Further particulars and forms of tender, &c., may be obtained at the office of

PAVRI AND RAGHUNATH,
Architects.
No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th June, 1891.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL" ARRIVED

24th June, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th June, 1891.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

,, 25 per 2 ,, pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA,

LIMITED,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
NEW ISSUE OF
GENERAL PRICE LIST
FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION :—
Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN KANGRA VALLEY.

THE BATCH of famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1 2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	,, 0 14	,,
PEKOE	,, 0 13	,,
BROKEN PEKOE	,, 0 12	,,
BROKEN TEA	,, 0 10	,,

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund...............................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

RECEIPT No. 461, dated 4th APRIL last, in respect of Rs. 10,000 deposited with the Sholapur S. & Weag. Co., Ld., and No. 310, dated 30th March last in respect of Rs. 15,000 deposited with the Morarjee Goculdass S. & Weag. Co., Ld., both in the name of JIWANLAL NAROTUMDASS have been lost. A reward of Rs. 10 will be granted by the undersigned to any one on delivery of these receipts in the office of Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDASS and Co., No. 2, Tamarind Line, Fort.—Dated 23rd June, 1891.

THE RAJABAI TOWER CASE.

It has been resolved to Submit a RESPECTFUL MEMORIAL, on behalf of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to Government praying for a thorough and independent investigation of the RAJABAI TOWER CASE TRAGEDY, and all the circumstances connected with it, and to take the necessary steps to carry out the object, and for this purpose to invite subscriptions. Intending Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Treasurers or to any one of the undersigned. Subscriptions may also be paid in the office of the "Rast Goftar," "Kaiser-i-Hind," "Bombay Summachar," "Jam-e-Jamshid" and "Akhbar-i-Sodagur."

SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL,
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
Honorary Treasurers.
K. N. BAHADURJEE,
FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English-make and of latest Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.

LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.

COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.

BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY. and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690 0 0
"	1885	£988,156 0 0
"	1886	£955,039 0 0
"	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
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CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
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THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED.

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble*, *anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

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H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	,, 4
Third do.	,, 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	425
Chas. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	110
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	—		..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	94
Barty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	92
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	500	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	800	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	327
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	0	84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	507½
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1002½
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	63
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1000
Madras United	350	1,000	100	100	185
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	3
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	506

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250		Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	142½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	43
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	67½
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	100	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	212½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	10	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	835
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	—	000		Rs. 80	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22
China Leaf	" 21-14 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-12
Do. Old	" 21-13
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 21-15
English Sovereigns	" 13-14
Do. Dragons	" 13-12
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 107-2
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 107-4
Sycee Silver	" 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temperance Lecture, 7 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—King Arthur (s), from Jedda. Yesterday :—Wennington Hall (s), from Colombo ; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool ; Canton (s), London ; and Hispania (s), Liverpool.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Rheinfels (s), for Hamburg, &c. ; Muriel (s), Dunkirk ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; Mary Anning (s), Dunkirk ; Veera (s), Dunkirk ; Cyril (s), Port Said ; Thisbe (s), China, &c. ; and Lincolnshire (s), Rotterdam.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. King Arthur, St. Ennock, and Wennington Hall, entered the dock yesterday ; and the s.s. Egglestone Abbey, Thorntondale, Longstone, Castle Eden, and Muriel, left on Tuesday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Canton entered the dock on Wednesday ; the s.s. Lucia left on Tuesday ; and the Rheinfels and Mary Anning left yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 28, viz., 1s. 5¼d. per rupee.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 20th June, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 427,713, in the total earnings.

Y. M. C. A. Lecture.—An interesting lecture will be delivered in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder, on Tuesday, by Mr. S. Tomlinson, on "the Christian Church and the Temperance Cause."

Temperance Lecture.—The Rev. Mr. Bateson, general secretary, Army Temperance Association, will deliver an address this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Regimental Institute, Royal Artillery, Colaba.

The Shamrock Cricket Club.—The Shamrock Cricket Club is being re-formed in Bombay, which comprises amongst its members a number of the best bowlers and batters in the R. A. and the Regiments at present located at Colaba. From reports of some of their performances some good cricket may be expected this season from this club. The secretary is Bombardier G. Asbury, 3, Southern Division, R.A., Colaba.

Fatal Accident on Boardship.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Morgue, touching the death of Oodowjee Raojee, a ship-labourer, aged 45 years. On Tuesday last whilst the deceased was sweeping the deck of the s. s. Iran he accidentally fell into a hold, and received serious injuries, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Caught in the Act.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks charged a labourer, named Yesoo Baloo, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 2-4-4, from the pocket of Tookaram Kallowjee. Yesterday morning while the complainant was making some purchases at the bazaar the accused attempted to pick complainant's pocket, but was caught in the act, and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Drowned.—Yesterday morning, Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Bapoo Gavroo, a carpenter, aged 17 years. On Tuesday the deceased took his father's meal to the Prince's Dock, and left to return home at 5 p.m. As he did not return home that evening, however, a search was made, when his dead body was found in the basin at Carnac Bunder. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Theft by House-breaking.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Wilmot charged Gunpat Nagesh, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with breaking into a house in 3rd Cammatipura Lane, and stealing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 28, belonging to Kishen Narayan, a clerk in the Accountant-General's Office. On the night of Tuesday last the accused entered the house by removing the bars from a back window. As he was leaving the premises with the clothes, the complainant awoke, and seeing the accused raised an alarm. The accused, finding himself discovered, threw down the clothes and tried to escape ; but he was followed and caught by the complainant, who made him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Jubbulpore News.—A Jubbulpore correspondent writes :—There has been no rain since the night of the 11th inst. The total fall of rain is 3·60 inches to date. The days are somewhat cloudy ; but there are no signs of rain. The sowing operations have been delayed greatly, and water is becoming scanty. The thermometer now indicates 104° in the shade at 4 p.m. Prospects seems rather gloomy at present. For want of rain the rice (paddy) partially sown is said to be damaged. Cholera is still lurking about. There are about 25,000 villages in this district, of which 250 are reported to have the disease prevailing in them. There have been two cases of cholera among the patients of the station hospital. One man succumbed, and the other is progressing favourably. Since cholera is prevalent in the district, it is nothing but right that the authorities should at once put a stop to the importation of coolies for the tea-gardens in Assam. Let emigration continue ; but let not this thickly-populated town be a depot. The late Inspector General of Education of the Central Provinces (Mr. Browning) did much in the cause of education. He was so to speak worshipped by the native community. It was proposed to found one or two scholarships in his honour, to be called the "Browning Scholarship." The subscription list has been closed, and Mr. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, the honorary secretary, has announced that Rs. 9,487-15 have been collected. It is expected that the scholarships will be given to native scholars.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirteenth general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday, Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

In presenting the accounts for the year 1890-91, the directors have to remark that the amount of business done was within a few hundred rupees the same as in the previous year. The expenses were slightly less, and the balance of profit is slightly more. The favourable exchange which prevailed during part of the year was counterbalanced by the necessity of a corresponding reduction in prices. The balance at credit of profit and loss is Rs. 18,812-0-3, which it is proposed to appropriate as under :—Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 15,000 ; secretary's commission, Rs. 1,795-9 ; bonus to employes at the discretion of secretary and manager, Rs. 500 ; balance brought forward, Rs. 1,516-7 ; total Rs. 18,812-0-3. Your chairman, Mr. A. C. Walker, having resigned on leaving for England, Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai consented to take a seat on the board, and was appointed by the directors. This appointment you will be asked to confirm. The auditors, Messrs. N. S. Symons and D. H. Wadia, offer themselves for re-election for the ensuing year.

The Chairman, in proposing that the report and accounts be approved, adopted, and confirmed, remarked that the peculiarity of the report was its brevity, and that brevity was accounted for by the uneventfulness of the year. Hence there was nothing more for the directors to tell the shareholders than what the report stated. If they thought that the report was satisfactory, he would ask them to adopt it.

Mr. Alfred King seconded the proposition, which was agreed to. A dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, was declared payable on and after the 7th proximo. The appointment of Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai as a director in the room of Mr. A. C. Walker, resigned, was confirmed. On the recommendation of Mr. Randle, the secretary and manager, who said that the establishment had worked very well and deserved some mark of approbation, a sum of Rs. 500 out of the balance of profit was sanctioned for distribution amongst the employes, at the discretion of the secretary and manager. Messrs. N. S. Symons and D. H. Wadia were re-elected auditors at their former remuneration of Rs. 200 each ; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the total return of rainfall on 20th June, 1891 :—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Ghadechi	0 4	Dhola	0 21
Songad	0 32	Chuda	0 10

"A bright home makes a merry heart." Joy travels along with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE VEERJEE JEWANDAS.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The Chartered Mercantile Bank was the only creditor, which opposed the application on the grounds that the insolvent had concealed his books of account and that the application was not a *bona-fide* one. The insolvent was a broker, and it appeared that his estimates of the fluctuations of the exchange market turned out to be incorrect, and he was obliged to seek the benefit of the Act. The learned counsel stated that the allegation regarding the concealment of account book was nearly a surmise on the part of the opposing creditor.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, in opposing the application, said that the schedule of the insolvent showed that he was not entitled to the interim order. He went to the Bank not as a merchant, but only as a broker ; and when he found the market going against him, he sought the protection of the Court. The learned counsel said this was not a case in which the indulgence of the order should be granted.

Mr. Jardine submitted there was nothing in the schedule which disentitled his client to the protection of the Court. His schedule clearly showed that he had paid this very bank for losses to the extent of over Rs. 5,000.

After some further discussion, his lordship gave insolvent an interim order for three months, remarking it would be better if the Banks discouraged such transactions.

RE DAMJEE SHIVJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order, remarking, in answer to the Court, that all the books in the insolvent's possession had already been deposited with the Official Assignee.

His Lordship remarked that insolvent had not deposited his books of account for the Samvat year 1946.

Mr. Manker said he had no copy of the schedule before him, but thought that the insolvent had ceased to carry on business in that year.

His Lordship, referring to the schedule, said there were entries for that year.

The insolvent was called and stated that he had no books of account for that year.

After some further discussion, his Lordship refused the application.

RE PARASHRAM BALLAJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DAMJEE MEGHAJEE MUCCADAM AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE CASSUM ESSA.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent had not deposited his books of account and papers connected with his Zanzibar business, which he was told to do by Mr. Justice Bayley on the last occasion the case was on before his Lordship.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application.

After some further discussion, the matter was postponed till the return of Mr. Justice Bayley.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

THE RISE AND FALL OF EXCHANGE.

VITHULDASS PURBHUDAS *vs.* THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case in which the plaintiff claimed the sum of Rs. 7,545-5-10, together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st October, 1890, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants' refusal to perform their part of contracts, dated the 26th August, 1890, &c. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the Bank.

The defendants admitted that they entered into the contracts with the plaintiff, but they said they believed it to be untrue that, shortly after the contracts were made, the plaintiff left Bombay as he was in Bombay on the 3rd and 6th September, 1890. On the former date, they sent him the letter of demand ; and on the latter date, he came to the defendants' office, the rates of exchange ruling on that date showing a loss to the plaintiff upon the contracts, and a further rise in exchange was generally expected. The defendants had been previously informed that the plaintiff was in insolvent circumstances ; and it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendants that the contracts should be cancelled. After they had been so cancelled, the defendants' accountant wrote a letter to that effect and handed it to the plaintiff before he left the Bank's office. During the latter part of the month of September, 1890, there was a sudden and heavy fall in exchange ; and the plaintiff, in consequence thereof, caused a letter of the 25th September to be written to the defendants, asking them to carry out the contracts. The defendants denied that the plaintiff was ready and willing to perform the contracts, or that he had suffered the damages alleged in the plaint.

His Lordship said he had at the outset felt great difficulty in believing that the plaintiff was not in Bombay on the 3rd September and subsequent days. His signature on the document produced from the Oriental Bank was admitted by him as having been made on the 8th September ; and the evidence of the manager of the Oriental Bank, Mr. Simpson, could not be impeached. The letter of the 6th September from the defendants was delivered to the plaintiff on the same date. The plaintiff, his Lordship remarked, had entirely failed to prove his case. This was a speculation transaction on the part of the plaintiff, and his Lordship saw no reason to distrust the evidence called for the defendants. The brokers called by the defendants were disinterested persons, and they were the friends of the plaintiff. His lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff went to the Bank on the 6th September, and that the contracts were cancelled on that day. As the plaintiff's signature was not taken to the contracts, he had sought to take undue advantage of the fall of exchange ; and it appeared as if the case was deliberately planned by him. Upon the whole, his Lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case ; and the suit was dismissed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

215-91—Little, S F and N—Motichund Hurruckchund and another vs Maneckchund Amuluckchund (undefended.)

682-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Hajee Ebrahim vs Sayajee Assana—Junardhon and A.

171-91—Ardesir H and D—Rahimtoola Peerbhoy vs Essobai and another—Payne, G and S.

184-91—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ramchund Premjee and another vs Runchod Naronjee and others—Little, S F and N and M B Barbaya.

188-91—In person—Alarakhia Vuzeer vs Jafferbhoy Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu and H.

190-91—In person—A pauper, Temna vs Balla Naikeen Belgaumkarin and another—Balkrishna V N K.

193-91—Jefferson, B D and K—Kashigar Hiragar vs Kishoregor Bhauneshwargar—Wadia and G.

212-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Mohanji alias Ranoo Mahadoo and others vs Sezpal Kaya and others—Shamrao P.

67-91—M H Khan—Leherchund Lukhmichund vs Bai Javerbai—Cragie, L and O.

152-91—In person a pauper Hurry Narayen Kamte vs Amroota Moroba Shendy—In person.

221-90—Janardhen and A—Kaikhushru Rustamjee Unwala vs Thucker Vulubjee Poonjabhoy and another—Tyebji and D.

222-91—Little, S F and N—Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhai and another vs Chuturbhooj Moorarjee—Jefferson, B D and K.

224-91—Chitnis, M and M—Bai Raliatbai vs Thucker Jaitha Chuturbhooj—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Boda and another vs Damoder Anundjee—J C Cama.

675-90—In person—a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H. and D.

50-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajoona and another vs Memon Haji Hubib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.

438-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nonsey vs Karmally Khaksobhoy Pudumsay and another—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment on Motion.

273-91—Nanu and H—Kaikhushroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck and others vs The Coorla S and W Co and others—Chalk W and S.

271-91—Little, S F and N—James Buchan and another vs The Coorla S. and W Co and others—Chalk, W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

341-90—Thakurdas, D., and C.—Datoobhai Ebrahim, vs Karim Mahomed Jamal.—Khunderao M.

724-89—Balkrishna and D.—Soorjee Vussonjee vs. Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassom.

101-90—Macfarlane, E., and H.—Rughoonath Jaising vs. Ramjee Bhugwan.—Bhaishunker and K.

607-90—Roughton and B.—Bachoo Haji Abdulla vs. Haji Cassum Balladina.—Bhaishunker and K.

515-90—Thakurdas, D., and C.—Ghelabhoy Muljee vs. Bapoo Balset Lubdy.—J. C. Cama.

331-90—Jefferson, B., D., and K.—Bai Gunga vs. Hurjewan Vussonjee.—Little, S., F., and N.

515-90—In person.—Bhugvandas Ramjee vs. Dagdu Essu.—In person.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

307-89—A. F. Turner.—Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla, vs. Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others.—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

656-90—Bicknell and M.—Eduljee Aslajee Daroowalla vs. Pirozbai and others.—Chitnis, M., and M.

33-91—Khunderao M—Bejonjee Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardeshir, H and D.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks :—At the instance of some respectable gentlemen, we have great pleasure to announce to the general public, irrespective of caste or creed, that a fund has been started here in Surat in connection with the Rajabai Tower fatality. All subscriptions will be thankfully received in this office and duly acknowledged in our Gujerati columns. The proprietors of this paper have made a beginning by contributing their humble mite. We trust in short that our appeal to the public purse in such a noble cause will be well responded to.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Says the *Indu Prakash* :—The report of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay is a very interesting publication. It is full of interesting details and is highly suggestive in many ways. One curious point about it is that it does not seem to be an independent report by itself. A certain scheme of sanitary reports seems to have been settled by the Government of India, and the local Government is to fill in a few of the sections. The report of the Bombay Sanitary Commissioner is occupied with Vital Statistics and the chief diseases. The report concludes with the observations of the Commissioner on the sanitary conditions of places be visited during the year, and a number of appendies, one of which is very valuable as containing the remarks of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Civil Surgeons on the sanitary estimates of villages and towns inspected by them. It is thus the personal proceedings of the Commissioner and the observations of the Deputy Commissioners which are the most valuable portions of the report as forming a record of our sanitary wants and serving as a guide to executive officers as to what improvements are necessary. The rest of the report contains much interesting information but of no great practical value.

THE INDIA CONNCILS BILL.

The *Rast Gofter* observes :—So the India Councils Bill has been finally abandoned. Its authors were evidently not proud of their bantling. It was a weak and puny little thing, but those who had brought it into being were probably afraid that, if they were to nurse and rear it, it might develop into a veritable Frankenstein. Lord Salisbury seems to have a mortal dread of granting even the smallest modicum of the elective fanchise to Asiatic races, and he might have thought that the passing of Lord Cross's Bill would in the near future pave the way to a dangerous change vitally affecting the constitution of the IndianCouncils.

If the Premier had any such fear, there was really very small reason for it. For the Conservative Bill had not in it the slightest taint or suspicion of the elective principle. We agree with the *Bombay Gazette* that, by abandoning the Bill, Lord Salisbury has rendered the possibility of a more advanced measure by their opponents, should they succeed the Conservatives to power at the General Election, more near and palpable than it might otherwise have been. The Bill would have given the substantial advantages of the right of interpellation and of discussing the provincial budgets. We should have rejoiced over the Bill, if it had passed into law, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. It is, therefore, not without a sigh of grief that we read the telegraphic announcement in the papers this week that Lord Cross's bantling, after enjoying a fitful and precarious existence, was at last dead and was laid in its grave, unwept, unhonoured and unsang, even by its very parents, unnatural as that might seem.

UNIVERSITY FINANCES.

The *Indu Prakash* states :—It gives us great pain to learn that the financial situation of the University of Bombay is not all it should be. The Government has definitely announced that its grant of Rs. 15,000 a year will be stopped henceforth. We cannot denounce too strongly this proceeding of the Government—a Government of which Sir Raymond-West is a member. It seems Sir Raymond has forgot all past ties and affection for an institution of which he was for a long time a distinguished guardian and champion. There was a time, in the days of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Alexander Grant, when the University had all its expenses paid by the Government and its income from fees and so forth set apart as a fund. In later days the grant became fixed, and began to dwindle, until now it vanishes into thin air. We know there is some justification for the Government in its refusal. But whether the position of Government is justifiable or not the public must face the situation boldly. Here is the University short of Rs. 15,000 at least for its working expenses, and the sum must be made good. The Syndicate has, we learn, appointed a committee to devise measures for putting the finances of the University in a solvent condition, and increase of the [illegible] fees, subscription from members, a contribution from the Corporation, donations from the public for a general fund are some of the measures which readily suggest themselves. But we shall not anticipate the committee's proposals. Suffice it to say that the public must rise equal to the occasion, and make the University once for all above want. The University has always striven to be independent of Government. The present is a good opportunity of establishing its independence.

STRANGE STORY OF A MURDER.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyrrell, at the Allahabad High Court, on Saturday, an appeal was brought by Bhola and Ghasita, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Agra, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, of the murder of Mussammat Lachmi, the wife of Bhola, one of the accused, and sentenced to capital punishment. The murder was committed on the third floor of a house in Tajganj, on the 11th February, and was first reported to the police at half-past eleven on that night by Jiwa Ram who lived in the house. The report was that Lachmi had been heard to cry out that Bhola was at his accounts in a room below, that one of Lachmi's anklets was stolen and that Mussammat Khunno, a woman of a bad character, had quarrelled with the women of the house by trying to force herself on Jiwa Ram. Khunno's house was not searched till next day, and then she said that Lachmi and a widow named Ajudhi had quarrelled over the accused Bhola, that she had seen Ghasita on the night of the murder leaving the roof with a knife in his hand, and that Ajudhi had suggested killing Lachmi. Mussammat Ajudhi on the 15th made a statement that Bhola and Ghasita had arranged to kill Lachmi that Bhola might give his undivided attention to Ajudhi herself. Ghasita made a statement to the effect that Nathu, the father of Bhola, and Bhola stabbed Lachmi, that he, the witness, looked on and that Ajudhi held the light. Ghasita afterwards denied that this statement was true, and said that it was made under compulsion, he having been tortured by the police. The medical evidence proved that Lachmi did not speak after she was injured, although an attempt was made to fabricate a statement incriminating Mussammat Khunno. Bhola adhered to the statement he first made that he was in a lower room and that he had no knowledge of the murder and no connection with Ajudhi. Ghasita tried to set up an *alibi*.

In the High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Colvin and Mr. Adjudhia Naith appeared for the appellants. The Court found that the evidence against Bhola was insufficient and acquitted him, but upheld the conviction and sentence of Ghasita.

From a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending the 21st June, 1891, in the Vehar Lake, was 76 cents, as against 18 inches 99 cents, in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 87 cents, as against 33 inches 22 cents, last year. At the commencement of the week, the height of water in the lake was 248 feet 35 cents, and at the end of the week 247 feet 95 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 242 feet 35 cents, at the beginning of the week, and 246 feet 70 cents, at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 33 cents, and at the same date last year 23 inches 71 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 58 cents, or 37 inches 27 cents, less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 435 feet 30 cents, or 20 cents, more than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 434 feet 60 cents, or 8 feet 35 cents, less than last year.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus refers to local Gold Mining Scrip :—The market generally continues dull, most shares being quite unsaleable in large lines, but a considerable quantity of Sonapets have changed hands at from Re. 1-7 to Re. 1-11 with founders' and Re. 1-1 and Re. 1 without ; Bengal Gold and Silver have sold at from 10½ to 10 annas ; Western Patkooms, 8½ annas ; Dhadka ; 4¾ annas, and Pat Pats at Re. 1-1 with founders shares.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Nyanza, reached Zanzibar from Bombay direct yesterday.

The British s s Veera, 1,536 tons, Captain Robert Forth, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The British s s Cyril, 1,545 tons, Captain G Taylor, clerred yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

The British s s Lincolnshire 1,741 tons, Captain A H Buzges, cleared yesterday for Rotterdem, with a general cargo.

The British s s Mary Anning, 1,349 tons, Captain O Partridge, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The Austro Hungalian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,847 tons, Captain G Costanzo, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The British s s Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons, Captain Chas. Kilvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Colombo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W Fairweather, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The s s Hispania, Captain S Abray, left Glasgow on the 23rd May, Liverpool 28th May, and Suez on 12th June, and arrived in Bombay on the 24th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs W B Piers and maid. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM LONDON.

The P and O Co's s s Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain C E Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Port Said, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Veera	1536	Forth	A	W& A Graham & Co
,, C.Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	F Muir & Co
,, King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C	B P S N Co.
,, Elmete	1276	Williamson	G	B Craig and Co.
,, Nedjed	1692	Newey	D	K Nixon & Co
,, Iran	2116	Delargy	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Forbes	F	B I S N Co
,, Cyril	1545	Taylor	H J	Ralli Brothers.
,, Chelydra	1794	Gould	K	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Eden Hall	2273	Jones	L	E Bates & Co
,, Strathclyde	2151	White	N	W&A Graham & Co.
,, County of York	1477	Wylie	O	B Craig & Co.
,, Timor	1363	Yule	P	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Swainby	1763	Greene	Q	F Muir & Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	30 tons crane	Indian Marine

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Lincolnshire	1741	Burgess	1	R. Bomanji.
,, L. Tower	2071	Stewart	3	F Muir & Co
,, Falshaw	1483	Farnell	4	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Knight Commander	2731	Thomas	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Thisbe	1848	Costanso	7	J Janni.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Vidos	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Drumfels	1568	Steidtman	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Whitefield	1560	Dalziel	11	Erusthausen & Co
,, Red Car	1128	Waller	11	W& A Graham & Co
,, Idar	2595	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co
,, Accomac	1629	Chambers	15	The Captain
,, Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	16	K Nixon & Co
,, M. Anning	1349	Partridge	19	W& A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

,, Baghdad...... 809 ....Whitehead.......B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather.	Jedda, June 13.
24	Wennington Hall (s)	Kilvert	Colombo, June 18.
	Branksome Hall (s)	Barns	Liverpool, May 30.
	Canton (s)	Baker	London, May 29.
	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Rheinfels (s)	Webber	Hamburg, &c.
	Muriel (s)	Vasey	Dunkirk.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.
	Mary Anning (s)	Partridge	Dunkirk.
	Veera (s)	Forth	Dunkirk.
	Cyril (s)	Taylor	Port Said.
	Thisbe (s)	Costanzo	China, &c.
	Lincolnshire (s)	Burgess	Rotterdam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Wennington Hall, for Amsterdam.
,, King Arthur, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
,, Canton, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
19	Highfield s	Casson	Cardiff, May 9.
	Everett ship	Crossley	Cardiff, Feb. 14.
20	Shahjehan s	Edge	Rangoon, June 11.
	Nubia s	Browne	Liverpool, May 16.
	Clan Macintosh s	McAllister	Liverpool, May 13.
	Putiala s	Smith	Singapore, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.—Steamers Shahzada, Pachamba, Kohinur and Electrician.

June 20.—Steamers Valetta, City of London, Liddesdale and Selene, and barque Nicosia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
21	Kasara s	Negapatam.
	Mombassa s	London.
22	Baria s	Middlesbro.
	Niemen s	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
21	Kasara s	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 24.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macdonald s—100 drums painters, raw oil, and 20 cases confectionary, Ewart Latham and Co ; 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 4 cases soap, Hormuz Sheriar.

From Liverpool.

Rufford Hall s—17 packages clocks, Elliott Wallace and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—57 packages glassware, H H Ahmed.

From London.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—22 cases medicine, John A Kirkbride ; 2 cases perfumed spirit, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 10 packages almond oil, and 3 packages medicine, M Amersey ; 80 packages paint, E E Kurwa ; 3 packages printing papers, G Claridge and Co ; 27 cases medicine, and 17 bales printed matter, John A Kirkbride.

Ebro s—60 drums, soft soap, A Abdool Hoosen.

From Charente.

Ravenna s—30 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From New York.

Fanny Scolfield s—750 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

From Antwerp.

Bombay s—200 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Adowa s—2 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Rheinfels (s)—20 cases champagne, Croft Wells and Co ; 2 casks rectified spirit, Pestonjee & Co ; 125 boxes candles, A N and C S Co-operative Society ; 302 slabs marbles, F Muralgia and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 24.

Iran s—300 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 33 bales wool, T Chimundass ; 105 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 175 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee ; 534 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

Eden Hall s—60 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 1,425 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co ; 66 bales wool, Keeka Khooshall ; 198 bales cotton fly, Madew Bhimjee ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Pairaj ; 252 bales cotton fly and 10 bales twist waste, T Jewraj ; 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Timor s—545 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 49 bales cotton waste, and 34 bales twist waste, Owen and Okell.

For London.

Siam s—4 cwts ivory, N Goolam Hoosen ; 6 cwts ivory, F S Punnett.

For Dunkirk.

Vera (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

Accomac s—6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

Nedjed s—2001 cwts poppyseed, Lyon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

For Antwerp.

Lansdowne s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Whitefield s—2,900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

St Enoch s—2,001 cwts popyseed, Lyon and Co.

Kt Errant s—6,003 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

For Havre.

Redcar s—20,000 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co.

Kt Commander s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co

Whitefield s—1,720 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Wennington Hall s—42,000 cwts wheat, 37,202 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Chelydra s—26 bales skins, Volkart Brothers ; 1,640 cwts castorseed, and 2,040 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 5 bales silk waste, E T Nicond and Co.

Idar s—800 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Elmete s—6,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

County of York s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,110 cwts mowra seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 cwts mustard seed, 495 cwts linseed, 495 cwts mowra seed, and 5,940 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 800 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite s—385 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

For Genoa.

Idar s—50 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Port Said.

Cyril s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Falshaw s—92 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

For Calcutta.

Khandalla s—200 bales cotton R Luchmondas.

For Hangkong.

Canton s—252 bales cotton, and 150 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 150 bales twist, R Canjee and Co ; 131 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

For Shangai.

Canton s—98 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 202 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—June 24.

Hilliard, Major, Bo K O Yorkshire L I, on duty, to Poona.

June 25.

Jameson, Surgeon, Bo I M S, on duty, to Poona.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·541	W	5	110·5	82·6	40	..	0·78	—1·85
Agra	29·564	N W	8	113·5	82·9	14	..	1·65	—0·24
Cawnpore	29·567	N W	8	111·1	80·0	28	..	0·10	..
Allahabad	29·539	N W	4	110·4	80·6	25	..	0·35	—2·28
Jhansi	29·557	N N W	6	112·5	89·2	14	..	0·05	—2·41
Jacobabad	29·592	Calm	1	114·2	77·2	38	..	..	..
Karachi	29·695	W	10	96·0	80·7	76	..	0·01	—0·06
Ajmere	29·651	W	11	108·8	85·5	43	..	0·10	—1·33
Deesa	29·717	N	9	108·4	85·7	24	..	..	—0·70
Rajkote	29·737	S S E	11	86·3	82·2	81	..	..	..
Veraval	29·732	WNW	8	89·9	77·6	77	0·20	1·31	—1·66
Neemuch	29·672	W S W	10	106·9	85·1	63	..	..	—2·23
Indore	29·690	W	8	105·1	81·0	51	..	0·05	—4·96
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·729	W	14	107·2	86·3	57	..	0·45	—4·01
Raipur	29·548	S S W	8	112·2	85·0	20	..	0·17	—7·67
Nagpoor	29·606	WNW	11	112·8	88·3	37	..	..	—6·89
Amraoti	29·679	N W	12	110·8	83·3	49	..	..	—5·14
Akola	29·720	N W	13	109·2	78·7	57	..	0·21	—3·67
Surat	29·786	S	F	96·1	83·0	83	..	..	—4·22
Malegaon	29·792	WNW	9	98·8	77·2	64	..	1·10	—2·65
Bombay	29·775	S S E	15	89·3	80·1	77	0·02	4·93	—9·21
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·808	S W	9	99·4	71·4	71	...	0·61	—2·63
Sholapore	29·820	W S W	9	100·7	70·0	71	1·46	1·90	—2·40
Ratnagiri	29·790	S E	9	89·4	76·4	83	0·38	1·99	—21·90
Belgaum	29·812	W S W	8	84·3	68·3	81	..	0·08	—5·31
Goa	29·820	W S W	2	88·0	79·0	79	0·69	5·28	...
Karwar	29·829	W	5	85·2	76·7	77	0·30	7·66	—23·10
Mangalore	29·941	WNW	2	82·3	72·9	98	2·13	26·07	—8·59
Calicut	29·935	S W	7	83·8	73·5	94	0·68	25·40	—7·06
Cochin	29·913	N W	M	79·3	73·1	87	2·94	21·28	—2·35
Bangalore	29·905	W S W	8	86·2	66·9	79	..	8·37	+6·10
Secunderabad	29·757	W S W	13	103·8	74·7	69	..	0·16	—3·20
Masuliptm.	29·725	N W	11	105·7	79·0	73	0·08	2·66	—1·27
Bellary	29·808	E	10	95·5	75·3	66	..	1·84	+0·65
Cuddapah	29·827	W	...	100·8	79·0	67	0·02	1·30	—1·68
Madras	29·757	W	13	101·3	83·5	62	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·861	S	14	88·2	69·8	84	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·819	WNW	15	101·2	78·2	73	..	0·41	—0·71
Negapatam	29·795	W	3	102·6	80·4	50	..	0·08	—0·29
Colombo, (23rd June)	29·936	S W	13	83·5	77·0	72	0·03	9·89	+2·71

Bombay local rainfall J. J. H.=0·00 (0·88) ; * E. G. H. ; G. T. H.=0·00 (1·99); C. P.=0·02 (1·93) ; † E. G. H. (23rd)=0·53 (1·79.)

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased moderately in Mysore on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and also locally at Poona and Sholapur, and has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk at Neemuch and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are lowest in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are very steep over the country lying to the southwards of latitude 16° and to the eastwards of longitude 75°, while they are slight or moderate elsewhere. The barometer reads above the normal average in Sind, Ajmere, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also locally at Khandwa and Bellary, and above it in other parts of the country. From Karwar northwards as far as Veraval, the wind directions have a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while in other districts they are blowing from the south-west and north-west. The force has been fresh to strong at Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Amraoti, Bombay, Ajmere, Karachi, Veraval, Neemuch, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles per hour at Amraoti and Khandwa, 20 at Akola, 18 at Neemuch, 16 at Secunderabad and Ajmere, 14 at Allahabad and 12 at Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is 3° to 4° below the average on the Malabar Coast, but is excessive elsewhere, the excess being unusually great in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and locally at Poona, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest maximum was 114° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less cool in Sind, the Punjab and at Agra, Allahabad, Sholapur, Mangalore, Cochin and Masulipatam, but are hot in other districts. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen in several places in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast, but the changes elsewhere are small and unimportant. The skies are overcast on the Malabar Coast and at Cuddapah and Surat, and are generally cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and at Veraval. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2·94") and Mangalore (2·13") and over an inch at Sholapur. At Rajkot, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Masulipatam and Cuddapah there have been light to moderate showers. A shallow depression exists between Ratnagiri and Mangalore, and the weather on and off that coast is very unsettled. The monsooon gradient between Cochin and Karwar is unusually steep (more particularly between Mangalore and Karwar), and there will, therefore, very probably be heavy rain there. North of Karwar as far as Bombay the gradient is steadily increasing and more or less rain is likely. At the inland stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and also in Gujarat, humidity and cloud proportion are increasing, and local showers are to be expected. The wind directions on the West Coast from Karwar to Veraval indicate suspicious and slightly disturbed weather conditions on and off that coast.

* Not received.

† Received too late for insertion in yesterday's seport.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 24.

The barometer has fallen briskly in Punjab, and slowly in the greater part of Northern India, the Central Provinces, and North Konkan ; and risen in Madras and Burma. The distribution has little changed ; the readings being low in the Gangetic plain, and high in Malabar and Ceylon. Winds are a little altered, being variable in the greater part of the West Coast ; south-easterly in North Konkan ; southerly at the head of the Bay ; and generally north-westerly elsewhere ; the force increasing at the head of the Bay, and being about the normal elsewhere. The temperature changes are somewhat irrigular ; but the heat is excessive in all the provinces ; more prrticularly at the central stations ; the highest maximum being 114 degrees as Agra, and from fifteen to twenty degrees above the normal in the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, and the West Coast ; the quantity being small in Bombay. But the monsoon has apparently set in.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·710
Temperature of the Air	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind*	N, SE, SW, S, SW, SSW, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	278
Fall of Rain	2·88
Total fall during month	4·91
" " year	5·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th June	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., have just received a new Stock of Real and IMITATION LACES for Dress and Millinery purposes at exceptionally low rates. Patterns free on application.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2½ hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CRICKET.—Under the Patronage of H. E. LORD HARRIS. Youth's Bats, all Sizes, &c., &c. Price Lists on application—R. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co, Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT in a Photographic Studio by European, good operator. Bromides, &c. Would manage Branch business. Address "SPES," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a Widow, a SITUATION as NURSE to young children.—Apply to "S.G.A," Jeypore, Rajputana.

THE NEW Improved Patent Giant ARISTON with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

TEA.—By every week Steamer brings a Fresh Consignment of TEAS, and you will certainly observe the Superiority and the price moderate from 8 Annas up to Rs. 1-8 a lb.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and Bandora.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay* [illegible] lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

THE RAJABAI TOWER CASE.

COPIES of the MEMORIAL to be submitted to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL in connection with the above case have been placed at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE and the FORT READING ROOM and LIBRARY TO-DAY for SIGNATURES of those who desire TO SIGN it.

K. N. BAHADOORJI,
F. M. BANAJI,
Honorary Secretaries,
Rajabai Tower Case Committee.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London,

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. [illegible] Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 bales grey dhooties.
5 „ grey shirtings.
4 „ grey T cloth.
4 „ colored lady's cloth.
1 case cotton bureges.
3 cases white shirtings.
9 „ „ jaconets.
3 „ „ mulls.
2 „ „ dhooties.
4 „ indigo prints.
20 Hogsheads, Alloa Brewery Stout.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, June 25, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE ALBERT ROLLER FLOUR MILL AND A COTTON CLEANING FACTORY, AT SURTI MOHOLLA, NEAR THE TWO TANKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Factory Premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Pestonjee Jeejeebhoy Shroff and Hormusjee Kaikhusrow Khambhata, Insolvents.

LOT NO. 1.—The machinery of the Cotton Cleaning Factory, consisting Caledonial horizontal steam engine, by Alex. Shanks and Son, 1 Cornis boiler, 1 Crighton's opener, 1 Platt Brother's willow and 1 scratcher, 12 carding machines, 1 card roller grind machine, pulleys, shaftings, belting, pipes, W. I. chimney, Boiler's brick work, iron tank, beam scale, cotton dust, card, cans, old iron, coal, &c.

LOT, NO. 2.—The machinery of the Flour Mill, consisting 3 Ganz's patent roller flour mills, 6 elevators, 4 flour dressers, office tables, chairs, sofa, clock, carpet, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, June 25, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 95; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was again put down to the same extent, making it 1⅛ per cent. About 100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 105¼. A further advance of ½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 46d.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination; and in New York the metal dropped ⅝ cents, with Exchange on London ¼ cent lower at 4·88½ dollars. The Indian Council placed two lakhs more extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 5 9-16d., and the same amount on Calcutta, at 1s. 5⅝d., the latter rate showing an advance of 3-16d. on the highest price obtained for Monday's Special Allotments, and being ⅛d. above Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India by ¼ per cent., making it 1s. 5¼d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 95¼; Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·27.

In the General Produce Markets, Bombay Linseed was steady, and last Friday's quotations of 42s. per quarter on the spot, and 42s. 6d. to arrive, ex-quay, are repeated. The Wheat Market is also called steady, but the quotations wired by Reuter show a decline of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White and Soft Red, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. and 7s. 11d. respectively, ex-quay; spot White Delhi being ½ per cental lower, at 7s. 10½d. ex-quay.

Monday's Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were increased by 2,000 bales, making them 10,000 bales. The market closed dull yesterday; Surats dull and irregular, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline was 1-32d. The day's imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The only change in Cotton in New York yesterday was that September Futures were one point higher, at 8·15 cents, ready Mid-Uplands being unaltered at 8⅛ cent. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, and the figures for this year's receipts now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	4,000	200	800
Three days' do. ...	9,000	1,700	1,200
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	6,820,000	5,737,100	5,431,000

Our local Cotton Market continues in the same quiet state, with hardly anything doing; but prices show no further change. To-day's purchases for export have been 150 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 160; and 100 Broach at Rs. 188; while the Mills have taken 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 148; and 100 Nugger, at Rs. 149½ per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, and only a small business has been done again; but dealers have put up prices ¼ to 1 anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-4-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 5-3-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi............	„ 4-12-6	„
Red Delhi..................	„ 4-7-0	„
Hard Yellow................	„ 4-5-6	„
Red Ahmedabad.............	„ 4-13-6	„
Hard Red..................	„ 4-3-0	„

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent for export in a quiet market, and with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,649	bales.
Wheat	74,453	cwt.
Linseed............................	10,945	„
Rapeseed	2,930	„
Poppyseed	2,929	„
Castorseed	4,959	„

FREIGHTS show no improvement. Re-lets are still being placed at low rates, though owners are not inclined to make further concessions.

EXCHANGE has taken a decided turn downwards in response to the news of a drop in Silver in New York noted above. The market opened at a heavy decline from last evening's quotations, and rates soon became 1s. 5 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 9-16 for three months' sight Credits, a further drop of 1-16d. afterwards taking place, at which we closed. Some Credits were placed at 1s. 5½d. for July delivery, and 1s. 5⅝d. for January 1892; but these rates were not afterwards attainable. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5⅜d.	„
Credites do.	...1s. 5⅜d.	„
Francs do.	...1·84¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at last evening's closing rates for Fours of 108 for Money, 107⅞ for next settling day, and 107 9-16 for the July Account, during the greater part of the day; but towards the close a weaker feeling again prevailed, and the cash price became 107⅞, with Account prices in proportion. 108¼ is still quoted nominally for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are quiet and generally unchanged in value. Bank of Bombay are Re. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 960.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

Mail steamer Sutlej, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull and irregular.

Good Dhollera	3⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. „	79¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	105¼
Bar Silver	46

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 8 a.m.

From 1st July and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees two, annas fourteen; via Suez and Teheran, four annas less; via Turkey, two annas a word, to be added from offices in Burma.

Route Moulmein-Bangkok and Bangkok-Saigon right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	10	9 a.m.	4	22
Teheran	24	2	20 p.m.	..	20
Suez..................	24	2	35 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th June, 1891.

—	Miximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	..	..	..
„ Kurrachee	..	..	..	..
„ Madras	..	..	..	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILKINSON—June 18, at Allahabad, the wife of H Wilkinson, of a son.

DEATHS.

GARDINER—June 14, at Bimlipatam, Grace Macallister infant daughter of A Gardiner, aged 6½ months.

LETHORN—June 20, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of paralysis, Frederick Charles Lethorn, aged 61, late of Benares, N-W P.

SMITH—June 15, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, Philip John Rind (Noel), second son of John George Smith, Barrister-at-Law, and Mary, his wife, born Christmas Day, 1890.

WHITEFORD—June 11, at Nagpore, CP, Major W W B Whiteford, RE, aged 42 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

A CRISIS at the India Office must have been very near when it is found necessary to officially announce that Sir John Gorst does not resign the Under-Secretaryship. If the Under-Secretary had not actually tendered his resignation, it is very clear that the public must have believed that the step was imminent. The words used by Lord Cross in the House of Lords on Monday evening went beyond a mere disavowal of the obvious moral of the Tarquin apologue; his Lordship used language which conveyed severe official censure of the doctrine that a man's abilities constitute a danger, and that the best safety of Government is to be found in mediocrity. The Secretary of State energetically protested against such a theory and besought the princes and statesmen of India not to fear that the Government of India would ever remove any man because of his abilities; on the contrary the Indian Government would, he declared, welcome all such men and would find work for them anywhere. Nothing could have been stronger than this emphatic repudiation of the doctrine attributed to Sir John Gorst. No one certainly would be surprised if the incident brought the relations between the Secretary of State and his Under-Secretary—long since known to be strained to a degree—to a sudden close. The *Times* spoke of the whole tenour of the debate (including, of course, Lord Cross's condemnatory speech) as a rebuke of Sir John Gorst's ill-judged remarks in the House of Commons." The *Standard* promptly threw the peccant Under-Secretary to the wolves, declaring that it was difficult to see how the country could retain any confidence in him. Under these circumstances resignation must have seemed as a matter of course the only solution possible. But instead of resignation, we have the announcement that Sir John does not resign, and for this singular reason that Lord Cross and himself recognise that the Opposition applied an erroneous and an unintended meaning to the words used in the House of Commons, which were intended only as an allusion to the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in dealing with Arabi Pasha and Zebehr Pasha! What a pity that not only the Opposition; but Lord Cross, and the *Times* and the *Standard*, failed to "recognise" that when Sir John Gorst spoke of Tarquinius Superbus during the discussion of the Jubraj episode in the Manipur affair, he was thinking of Arabi and Zebehr, and not in the least of Tekendrajit! Now that the matter is explained, Sir John Gorst, whose quality of boldness and originality in debate has often proved as useful to the Government as on this occasion it has proved the reverse, remains in office. That piquant incident is therefore closed. The debate in the House of Lords brought out the fact, hitherto involved in some doubt, that the Viceroy and the Government of India did not authorise the arrest of the Senapatti at a durbar. The Viceroy, Lord Cross stated, was ignorant of the intention to effect the arrest in durbar. The Secretary of State, in making this statement, which will be received by the country with satisfaction, expressed his disapproval of that method of making an arrest, though he was not of opinion that it would constitute an act of treachery. It is not necessary to discuss the ethics of the question, seeing that it is morally certain that on no future occasion will a method of procedure so capable of misconstruction be adopted either in Manipur or elsewhere.

ON Monday the Corporation devoted the whole afternoon to the discussion of a proposal to ask Government to modify a provision of the Municipal Act, which makes it obligatory to deposit surplus monies at interest with the Presidency Bank. There was no difficulty hitherto in complying with this provision, for the Bank of Bombay has readily allowed interest at 3 per cent. on money deposited in one-half of the year and two per cent. during the other half. Some six months ago the Bank notified to the Municipal Commissioner that from the expiration of the present month no interest would be allowed on deposits which have been for some time past, and are likely to continue to be very considerable, amounting to some eighteen lakhs. There are besides the current cash balances which average from one-half to three-quarters of a lakh, on which no interest has ever been paid. The Bank in giving notice of the cessation of interest has not acted from caprice or with any desire to take advantage of the Corporation, which is not quite free, to place surplus monies elsewhere. The course taken has been prescribed by the accumulation of money lying unemployed in the Bank cellars, the amount being at present five crores, and when the notice was given it had even reached six crores. It was impossible to find profitable investment for this money, and therefore the payment of interest to the Corporation on the eighteen lakhs of Municipal money was a loss to the Bank. No doubt it was the case, that during some months of last year the Bank was able to obtain twelve per cent. for money on which it paid the Corporation three per cent. But the time during which such a profitable operation could be effected was happily for the general commercial public very limited. The Bank, finding that things have now taken quite a different turn is perfectly within its right, in declining to pay the Corporation interest on deposits for which no employment can be found. It is, of course, equally competent to the Corporation, if it thinks fit, to take steps to obtain in another quarter the interest on the large amounts, which must otherwise remain barren instead of yielding a sum of forty thousand or fifty thousand rupees per annum, as hitherto has been the case. Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, in a letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary, recommended that an application should be made to Government to amend the Municipal Act, so as to enable the Municipality to obtain from other Banks the amount which has been until now received on deposits placed with the Bank of Bombay. The Standing Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the matter on all its bearings. The proposal of the Municipal Commissioner was approved, and the Corporation was recommended to authorise an application to Government.

A proposal to this effect was brought forward in the Corporation by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram. It was opposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal on divers grounds, the chief of which was that the Corporation should consider what chance they had of bringing the Government to accede to the request, seeing that a resolution had been issued commenting on the action of the Port Trustees, in removing monies of the Trust from the Bank of Bombay for the same reasons. Government intimated that a provision would be inserted in the draft amendment of the Port Trust Act to make obligatory the deposit of surplus monies with the Presidency Bank. Mr. Javerilal argued that this course was necessary to safeguard public deposits by placing them in a Bank which was prohibited by law from dealing in foreign exchanges. Mr. Wacha concurred with Mr. Javerilal, and went the length of saying that there was absolutely no guarantee of security for monies deposited with Exchange Banks. This speaker made a more practical contribution to the discussion in drawing attention to Section 114 of the Municipal Act, giving power to the Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee, to remit from time to time "any portion of the Municipal fund to a bank or other agency at any place beyond the city at which it may be desirable for the Corporation to have funds in deposit." This section seems in the face of it to provide an outlet from the *impasse* in which the Corporation will find itself on the 30th of this month, when, so far as Section 122 is concerned, the Commissioner must take surplus monies to a Bank and deposit it on interest, the Bank in question having declared that it will give none. The absolute necessity of moving the Government to take immediate action was made clear by Colonel Merewether, who called attention to the provision in Section 122, making the receipt of interest on condition of deposit which had been overlooked by the previous speakers. The only alternative given in that section was that the money should be invested in Government securities. At the present moment Government paper stands at 108, and there is no guarantee that it may not fall, as it has fallen before now, to 80 or even 70. It is out of the question that the Municipality could invest eighteen lakhs of loan balances in the public funds without any regard to the state of the market. Yet entire freedom to do so is accorded by Section 122. The Chairman of the Port Trust informed the Corporation—with reference to the resolution of Government, which appeared to some of the speakers to be the last word on the subject—that the Trustees had prepared what appeared to be a very sufficient reply to Government, which was not as yet in possession of the grounds on which the Trust had taken action. Holding that the present state of affairs is highly unsatisfactory, large sums of money belonging to the rate-payers lying unproductive without interest because the Presidency Bank is unable to continue the old arrangement, Colonel Merewether proposed an amendment setting forth that Government should be requested to give the Corporation power to deposit its funds in any bank or banks in Bombay, the Standing Committee to decide on the limit of deposit in each, a return of the amount deposited in each bank to be furnished weekly. The amendment drew attention to the fact that the average balances of the Municipality with the Bank of Bombay have during the past three years exceeded eighteen lakhs, while the mean minimum rate of the interest of the Bank during the same period has been more than five and-a-half per cent. As large Municipal works, drainage, and sewerage, which may cost a million of money before they are completed it is not likely that the average balances in the years to come will be less than in those just past. The amendment concluded with the request that if Government insist that the Corporation shall confine the deposit of their funds to a single bank selected by H. E. in Council, the State will guarantee the security of those funds.

The Municipal Commissioner in his statement of the case, which made a marked impression on the Corporation, showed that the Municipality in another week or ten days will receive no return for the monies deposited, would realise forty-five thousand a year, if they were allowed to place their money as the English Corporations do with the banks selected by themselves. Manchester shows in its accounts £600 interest on deposits with a local bank; Leeds, £1,000, Bradford about as much, and so on. He stated with the general approval of the meeting that there is no desire whatever to terminate the connection with the Bank of Bombay and that his belief is that if the power were given which the Corporation requires, the Bank would find no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement. It was mentioned in the course of the discussion that the Municipality received one lakh and twenty thousand rupees in interest on balances in recent years. This is a considerable amount to forego in the future, especially in view of the large increment of charges for police, the enhanced rates for the balance of the Tansa loan, and the completion of the drainage scheme. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that even the loss of a balance of two lakhs by the inconceivable occurrence of the total disappearance of an Exchange Bank, leaving no assets whatever for the depositors, the Municipality would lose less than if it had placed its money in the past at deposit without interest, and gave up the project of an income of from forty to fifty thousand rupees a year from interest in the future. He argued very forcibly that the Government when inserting in the Municipal Act of 1878, and again in the Act 1888, a provision that the balances should be deposited at interest, had seen the reasonableness of securing for the rate-payers some return for the large sums placed at the disposal of the Presidency Bank. That Bank having in view of its own position deemed it expedient to decline to pay interest on money which cannot be turned over, it is reasonable that some alternative other than that of investing eighteen lakhs in Government paper considerably above par may be provided. It may indeed be found that the provision enabling the Corporation to deposit any portion of the Municipal funds "with any Bank or agency at any place beyond the city" may supply the third course which is so often in request when difficult problems have to be solved. The Corporation wisely adjourned the further consideration of the question for a month. The interval will give time for reflection all round.

SOLDIERS generally, and particularly the young recruit, will be glad to hear that there is every prospect of an increase of pay being given after three years' service. This increase will be in place of the £3 per year now given as deferred pay. The deferred pay has been a snare and a delusion to the rank and file, who have been tempted to take their discharge in the desire of handling a sum of £30. Such men, as a rule, have regretted their severance from the army, to which they could not return unless under an assumed name and with the risk of detection and trial for fraudulent enlistment. The harpies who throng discharge depot stations at home to wile the deferred pay out of discharged men from India will find their occupation to a great extent gone, and those serving will be able to deal with the whole of their pay in any way they may choose. The increase, it is expected, as no doubt will prove to be the case, will lend an impetus to recruiting, and may serve to keep up the strength of the Army to its normal figure. Unless some such result accrues from this, there may be no option but to resort to the old conditions of enlistment, namely ten years' service with the colours. Those who witnessed the departure from these shores, last trooping season, of many splendid fellows, hardy seasoned soldiers, and the influx of boys to take their place, cannot but realise that the present conditions of service are not perfect. Commanding Officers having with just pride congratulated themselves on their corps find within a few short months that a complete change has been effected. It is impossible to maintain a high *esprit de corps* with such changes going on, and it is decidedly unpleasant to have to retain men in the ranks for another year when there is a little war on, simply because recruits cannot be had at home. The short service system has reduced the pension list, but it has added a million sterling to the effective estimates, and this, too, without any great approach to the old standard of efficiency or contentment. That the present system is not working well must be gathered from the recent order regarding the coming trooping season. Hitherto all short service men, who have completed seven years with the colours in India by the end of December, have been sent home. In accordance with this practice, 7,400 men would have been entitled to return. But so few recruits are obtainable at home, that the authorities have decided that only those who have completed their seven years before September 30, shall be entitled to return this year. Thus, only some 5,000 men will return. The dearth of recruits must be very severely felt to induce the authorities to depart from their usual practice. The numerical strength of the army can only be maintained by a rearrangement, if not of an absolute increase of pay.

WE are asked to draw attention to the resolution which was passed a few days ago at Shillong with regard to a proposed memorial to the late Mr. J. W. Quinton C.S.I., and the Civil and Military Officers who perished with him at Manipur. It was decided, as has been already announced, to establish a memorial at Shillong as being the head-quarters station of Assam. Subscription lists have been prepared and will be circulated throughout the province. But as it is believed, and we imagine with reason, that many outside Assam would willingly, either on public or private grounds, contribute towards the funds, the president of the meeting desires us to inform our readers that subscriptions may be paid to Mr. H. J. Brereton, Shillong, who is honorary secretary and treasurer to the fund. The form the memorial is to take has not been decided but a committee has been formed to consider the subject.

A MEMORIAL has been forwarded by the Committee formed to watch the proceedings in the Rajabai Tower case, praying his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to instruct the Advocate-General, or at all events to take counsel with that functionary as to the advisability of withdrawing the present charges against Manockjee Aslajee, and appoint a special commission of enquiry into the Tower case and all the circumstances connected therewith.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on Saturday.

IT is stated that the Marquis of Ailsa, who was recently travelling in India, is to marry a Miss Macmasters, whom he met on board a P. and O. steamer on his way home from Bombay. Lord Ailsa is a widower with four children and Lord Cassilis, his eldest son, is 19. The affair was romantically settled amid the billows of the Bay of Biscay, where Lord Ailsa naturally paid a mariner's attention to the "Siren's whistle."

ON Friday night the Maharajah Coomar Neel Krishna Deb, head of the Shova Bazaar, Rajbati, died of apoplexy. The deceased took a prominent part in public affairs and was much respected. His body was cremated next day and the funeral procession was followed by a great concourse of people.

ONE result of the recent collision between missionaries and Hindus at Tarkeshwar, near Serampore, has been a petition by the zemindars, who are responsible for the peace of the district, to the Bengal Government, asking that the area may be settled within which missionaries are not allowed to preach during festivals. The Joint Magistrate of Serampore has been deputed to perform this duty.

MR. BAINES, C.S., Census Commissioner for India, regarding the Travancore Census, writes:—I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the abstract of the results of the recent census of Travancore, and to remark that, judging from the orders and instructions issued, and the system adopted, the Travancore State seems to have secured a trustworthy and complete census.

THE Nilgiri paper has been favoured by Mr. Johnston, the Manager of the new Devala Moyar Gold Mining Company, with a view of some specimens of gold-bearing quartz. "To say that gold is visible is not sufficient; the quartz literally sparkles with the precious metal. The specimens, above 20 in number, were taken in the 78 and 116 feet levels. The richest were from the lower level. A shaft is being sunk that will tap the reef 300 feet below where the specimens were obtained."

THE Raja of Anagoondy arrived in Hyderabad on Saturday last. He is a *jagirdar* of the Nizam's Government and has come here with the intention of having an interview with H. H. the Nizam. The local paper says Rajas's income is only forty thousand rupees and it is said that the present Revenue Secretary wants the Raja to pay a *Peshkash* of eighteen thousand rupees. The Raja's case has been in the hands of a native barrister for about two years.

IT is notified in the Travancore *Gazette* that public servants of the State are prohibited from accepting valedictory or other complimentary addresses or testimonials of any kind when transferred or promoted from one District or office to another.

"EDNA LYALL," who has herself given a sum of £50 to assist Mrs. Bonner, the only surviving daughter of the late Charles Bradlaugh, has also written a special plea on her behalf. In it she refers to the fact that Mrs. Bonner, to meet her father's pecuniary embarrassment, relinquished the life policy which he had assigned to her, and that his liabilities were due entirely to the enormous amount of litigation forced upon him, especially during his Parliamentary struggle. Some of the creditors, she says, have reduced their claims, and if a sum of £3000 could now be raised the debts could be settled, and the difficulty of Mrs. Bonner's position could in some degree be lessened. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. George Anderson, 35, Great George-street, Westminster.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SENTENCES ON THE MANIPUR PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 24.

In the House of Lords the Secretary of State for India in reply to a question declined to fetter the discretion of the Government of India, with regard to the sentences passed on the Manipur prisoners.

THE MANIPUR DEBATE.

SIR JOHN GORST DOES NOT RESIGN.

It is officially announced that Sir John Gorst does not resign his office in the Ministry.

Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst recognise that the Opposition, during the Manipur debate in the House of Lords, applied an erroneous and an unintended meaning to the words of the latter in his statement in the House of Commons which alluded rather to the policy of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet with reference to Arabi Pasha and Zebehr Pasha.

RACE LOTTERIES IN INDIA.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John Gorst stated that the result of an enquiry instituted by Government regarding the practice of holding race lotteries in India showed there was nothing illegal in such a practice except in Burma, where steps were being taken to prevent any future illegality in this respect.

COMPLIMENT TO A BRITISH SQUADRON.

VIENNA, June 23.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is at present on a visit to Fiume. Out of compliment to the British Mediterranean Squadron, which is now lying there his Majesty will inspect the squadron to-morrow.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

The Indian Civil Service Regulations have just undergone alterations, which is to the following effect:—"An officer having selected the country in which he desires to draw his leave allowances, is permitted to change only once during any one period of leave."

MRS. GRIMWOOD'S PENSION.

Mrs. Grimwood's extra pension is to be £140 per annum, not £100 as telegraphed by the *Pioneer's* London correspondent. In addition to the £100 she will receive a sum compensating her for the loss of her personal property at Manipur.

ARRIVALS AT GILGIT.

From Chalt, dated the 15th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Durand telegraphs that Mr. Beach and Mr. Lennard have reached Yasin, and were expected at Gilgit on the 20th.

THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The crop and weather report for the past week says:—"Rainfall *nil* in Kistna, Madras, and Tanjore; fair in Bellary, Anantapur, parts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar; slight elsewhere. The rainfall is generally deficient in the affected parts, and prospects continue unfavorable in Chingleput and North Arcot. Over 8,700 persons are employed on relief works in Chingleput; 4,900 in Wandewash; 2,170 in Kalahasti; and 1,400 in other places. Nearly 2,000 persons are being fed at the kitchens.

THE FRACAS BETWEEN SEPOYS AND TIERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 24.

Further particulars of the disturbances at Cannanore show that four sepoys of the 29th Madras Infantry, while under the influence of drink, committed an outrage in the house of a Tier. A lot of Tiers set upon the sepoys and beat them severely. Two are now in a precarious condition. A large number of sepoys subsequently went to the scene, and beat 30 or 40 men and women, four of whom are in a critical state. The whole regiment was turned out to restore order. About 80 sepoys are in custody.

THE TRAVANCORE RESIDENCY.

The *Gazette* announces that on Mr. Hannyngton's leave, Mr. Griff has been appointed to succeed him as Resident at Travancore.

THE ANNUAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 24.

The annual assault-at-arms, which usually takes place in August, will take place this year on the 19th, 20th, and 21st November. Several prizes are given. Amongst them Lord Harris has presented Rs. 75 for the Trotting and Galloping Competition, open to the Royal Horse Artillery. The second prize is the same for the Driving Competition, open to the Field Artillery. Sir George Greaves has offered a prize of Rs. 50 each for the best man-at-arms in the Bombay Army, for British and Native troops; and the Committee of the Presidential Assault-at-Arms has offered a silver medal.

THE POONA CRICKET PROGRAMME.

The following cricket fixtures have been made for the forthcoming cricket season at Poona:—July 9th and 10th—the Poona Gymkhana *vs.* the Colaba Garrison at Poona; July 24th and 25th—the Gymkhana *vs.* Secunderabad, at Secunderabad; July 31st and August 1st—the Gymkhana *vs.* the Bombay Hindus at Poona; August 5th and 6th—the Gymknana *vs.* the Bombay Parsees, at Bombay. August 7th and 8th—the Gymkhana *vs.* the Bombay Gymkhana at Bombay; August 11th, 12th, and 13th—Lord Harris's Eleven *vs.* Lord Wenlock's Eleven, at Poona; August 21st and 22nd—the Gymkhana *vs.* Ahmednagar at Poona; August 28th and 29th—the Gymkhana *vs.* the Bombay Parsees, at Poona; September 4th and 5th—the Gymkhana *vs.* the Old Cheltonians at Poona; September 11th and 12th—the Gymkhana *vs.* the Bombay Gymkhana at Poona; September 14th, 15th, and 16th—Civil *vs.* Military, at Poona; and September 30th and October 2nd the Gymkhana *vs.* Secunderabad, at Poona.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, June 5.

THE HISTORY OF A REFORM.

Chapter I.—The first man who preached it was a monk in the middle ages. He got burned for heresy. He made during his life a few disciples, but they were frightened into silence, and only whispered the thing to their children, who whispered it to their children. And so the Thought lived.

Chapter II.—Two hundred years later another man began to preach the same reform. They hanged him. Then his disciples all sat quiet again and muttered. And the Thought lived.

Chapter III.—At the time of the French Revolution, a great many ideas found prophets and preachers. Among others, this old idea was revived and brought out by an Englishman as a new Gospel. They tried him for high treason and gave him two years' imprisonment. His disciples sat down quiet for awhile, but angry and mutinous. And so the Thought lived.

Chapter IV.—Fifty years later a man started a paper and advocated this reform again as a new thing. They called him Leveller, Radical Atheist, Traitor, Dreamer, Fool, Mischievous Meddler, and other names of scorn. It was too late, however, for the law officers to prosecute for such things, and so the man went on, nothing abashed, and his disciples now began to preach openly and to form societies and associations in advocating the reform, and in spite of the hard names the doctrine spread.

Chapter V.—Thirty years afterwards a great statesman got up in the House and made a masterly speech in support of his Bill, introducing that identical new reform. It passed. If he had not been sure of a majority he would not have brought it in. Meantime, all the martyrs, preachers, and prophets of that cause are clean forgotten and the great statesman gets the credit for the invention of that reform as well as for the Bill passing that reform.

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Year after year as the Derby week comes round I am reminded of a day, now five-and-twenty years ago, when I, too, being then young and capable of such things, assisted at the race-course. In the matter of horses and horse-racing I am profoundly ignorant and indifferent. Horses, in fact, have not always treated me well. They have upset the "chay" and dropped me into the ditch and they have allowed me to slip ignominiously from the saddle to the ground. But once I went to see the race. Four of us went together. The man who commanded the expedition, and sent us the little bill afterwards, had regal—even imperial—ideas. He provided a carriage and pair, and a hamper from Fortnum's. In fact, the thing was done properly. We had a little sweep, and I drew the favourite—which did'nt win, of course. The weather was lovely. The place was crowded. I daresay the race was everything that could be desired, but I did not see it, partly because I was looking the wrong way. Now, after the race—or before it—a lady of the Gipsy nation came to the carriage, and said to me, "Cross my hand with silver, Captain,"—she actually called me "Captain"—"and I'll tell you true the name of the lady you love." That, I told her courteously, would be untrue, because I loved no lady at all at the moment. It was between two affairs of the heart, I believe. "But," I added, "there is a man opposite,"—he was staring at a Vision in a carriage not far off—"who is in love—try him." She looked at him; he was not listening. "What's her name!" she whispered quick. Now the man was really in love, and the lady's name was uncommon. It was Sybille. I whispered it. "Say it again," she said. I said it again. She nodded her head. That meant, "Honour bright, now." And she went straight to that man. "Major," she said—she actually called him "Major"—If I give you the name of your own true love, will you give me a sovereign?" "I will," said he. "Truly?" she asked. "Upon my word," he replied. She leaned over, and whispered in his ear. He turned pale, fell back in the carriage, and lugged out her sovereign. For a long time he was speechless. Presently, after taking a little medicine from a bottle that popped, he looked round, and said feebly, "How do you think they do these things?" He said this at intervals all the rest of the day, on the race-course, and on the drive home. When we parted he grasped my hand: "Old man," he murmured, "How the devil *do* they do these things?" It is sad to finish the story by the confession that this fond and constant lover never married Sybille after all. She married another man, and is now the mother of eight.

And that is all I know about the Derby.

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Mrs. Oliphant, one of the most considerable figures in contemporary literature, has gained new laurels by Her masterly Life of her kinsman, Laurence Oliphant. He was a man in every way remarkable; a man of society who knew every phase of modern life as much as a man who has been about town all his life. He was like an Elizabethan for his love of adventure and of danger; he was like a Puritan for his unwearied search after the higher spiritual life; he was a charming talker, a man of great personal force of character, and a delightful writer. His *Piccadilly* will live as a perfect picture of one side of our modern life. But with all this he was credulous, as credulous, as open-mouthed, as ready to be "gammoned," as any foolish spiritualist among us. He fell an easy and a ready victim to the first man who came along pretending to work miracles, to receive inspiration, and to be in communication with the Unknown world. Harris conquered him. It is marvellous, but then, although we are agnostic, although we question and doubt, and pride ourselves upon our intellect, we are ready to believe any Cagliostro whose interest it is to come with his cock and a bull about his spiritual powers; we are all as ready as Laurence Oliphant to believe in the silly, childish miracle, in the bold assertion, in the impudent autobiography. Just in the same way we are ready to listen to any man who proposes to alter the basis of our society, to abolish the family, to destroy property, to throw all the duties upon the State. My friends, there will be no new Gospel; we have got all the Gospel we shall ever have, and we can do no more than build our social edifice upon the single pair, the father and the mother, and the family for whom they work. All virtues, all good institutions, all noble impulses, arise from these foundations. At the same time, since the moral and religious Juggins is so common, I only wonder that there are not more Harrises.

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Once a year a temptation assails me. It takes the form of a Lottery Ticket. I am tempted to buy a ticket in the Hamburg Lottery. The tempter is not a serpent to outward view, but a banker; at least, he says so. Under the black wool of the banker there may be the scales of the serpent. He sends out his circulars by thousands, and every year one of them flutters into my letter-box. For 6s. this nobleman—a German silver nobleman—offers a chance of winning a prize of 25,000*l.*, or of 15,000*l.*, 10,000*l.*, and ever so many more. What a chance! Suppose you were to win! What is the loss of 6s. compared with such a chance; I wonder how many English people are every year caught by this circular, and allured by this bait to forward their money. One old gentleman of my acquaintance, for the last twenty years, at least, of his life, used to take a Hamburg ticket every year. He never won anything, but he always enjoyed the pleasure of winning in imagination beforehand, and planned how to spend the money. In fact, I never heard of anybody winning anything in the Hamburg Lottery. Perhaps the prizes are providentially (and quite justly) made to fall among Germans only. Once, however, I came very nearly winning a prize. It was in the lottery of the Paris exhibition. I received early in the year a message from a man who was in daily communication with the spirits to the effect that if I would take six tickets in a certain section, I should receive a great prize. Never before had the spirits made a communication of any sense at all. This was severely practical. I graciously accepted the spiritual invitation and bought six tickets at a franc apiece. What happened? A great prize did turn up in that very section, and the number was the one actually next before the first of mine. I lost the prize by the one figure. So you see the spirit got the straight tip—very nearly. Unfortunately in such a case the miss is as good as the mile, and I was no better for the narrow miss.

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There is only one Prophet, and Edison is his name. The announcement that he has invented a way of allowing us to have a performance of opera or play in our own houses, words and music and action and scenery all complete, is so very interesting that it has caused a certain dreamer, who in his dreams can read the future, to fall into a sleep and to see a vision. This is what he saw.

⁂

A house in the suburbs of London in the year 1940. An aged pair sitting in their drawing-room after dinner. The old gentleman had the evening paper in his hand, which he was reading carelessly. The old lady by the fireside was nodding over a book. Suddenly he cried out, "My dear," and then he read again; and then he cried out again; his wife looked up started into wakefulness.

"I knew it would come, sooner or later," he cried; "But I hoped that the old place might be spared."

"What is it then?"

"Old Drury is sold. It will be pulled down to make room for an extension of the college there."

"Old Drury? No!"

"Yes. The last of the theatres, and that is to go at last. Well, it is many years since we have had any performances, or any actors to perform. I suppose it was inevitable. But to think of all the old associations that will vanish with Drury Lane. Not that the present generation cares for associations. They can turn on their own drama when they please, and it does very well for them. But it's not the old thing that we remember in our old days. They are wooden, the company that play for the Electric Dramatic Supply Association. The plays may be good, but the players are wooden. Think of the actors when we were young. Think of Irving, and Toole, and Brookfield, and Beerbohm Tree, and Wyndham, and all of them. Where can we find actors like them, whatever play we turn on?"

"Well, my dear, the new plays issued by the company are all played for the camera by the same troupe, and I suppose they grow careless. Besides, they are growing old. In that last tragedy that the circulating library sent us, the young heroine was sixty, if a day, and her voice was cracked."

"How can we expect anything else? How can we get acting when an actor's sole occupation is to play before an electric camera? Who wants to become an actor any longer? There is no longer the sympathy of the house—the applause. Oh! the art of acting is dead—dead. Edison, the inventor, killed it. We think when we get a new play sent us from the library that we are enjoying the stage. No, no, it is a poor shadow of the old drama. Even the dramatists are feeble and conventional. Why not? They have no longer any stimulus. The company pays them so much for a play, and they write it and get their money. The occupation is degraded. Who cares to be a dramatist when the piece is only played to a cold after-dinner audience in a drawing-room with photographed puppets for actors and bottled voices for the dialogue? The art of play-writing is dead—dead. Edison, the inventor, has killed it."

"Fortunately, my dear," said the old lady, "we have got some of the older boxes still." "Ah!" the old man rubbed his hands. "There are not many left now. I say, my dear,"—he got up and laughed. "There's down in the cellar—I haven't had it out for twenty years and more—an opera sung by Patti in 1892. Let's have a treat. Let us go to the opera as we did then. It was my honeymoon, remember, fifty years ago. Fifty years ago, and I was five-and-twenty, and you were twenty—alas!" He sighed and hurried away.

Presently, bearing it in his own hands, he brought back the precious box containing the treasure. His man followed him, bearing a screen covered with a white cloth, which he erected at the end of the room. Then, the box having been put in place, the servant placed chairs side by side, and turning on the screw, he left the room.

"Overture," said the old man, "Ah! we sat in the front row of the dress circle. I remember the flute in the orchestra, don't *you*? He was a bald old man, who wagged his head when he was not playing. Good! very good! were they *quite* in tune there? So that's over. They don't play like that any more. Who wants to be a musician, when all he has to do is to play into an electric camera? Music is dying. Music is dead. Edison, the inventor killed music."

Then the opera began. "There she is! There she is!" The old man clapped his hands as Patti came on the stage. "No one like her—no one like her," he repeated. The first act came to an end. They drew a deep sigh, and clapsed hands. "You remember, dear," said the wife. "We had only been married a week."

"As if I could forget."

At the end of the third act there was a ballet. "Look!" cried the old man. "There is grace. There is beauty. What are the modern ballets? Execrable, tasteless, wooden. Who wants to dance when her only chance is to dance before an electric camera? The art of dancing is dead; quite dead. Edison, the inventor, has killed the ballet."

At the end of the third act, both rose mechanically. "Your opera cloak, my dear," said the husband. "I hope we shall find the brougham before long. Ah!" I had forgotton. I thought we were in the house, and that the people were going out, and that we were fifty years younger—fifty years younger—before Edison, the inventor, killed the art of acting and music and dancing. "Well, we have had a pleasant night. Let us go to bed, and dream of Patti and the days gone by. Poor old Drury!"

SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—This morning at about quarter to nine o'clock, as I was passing along Grant Road, near the corner of the J. J. Hospital, a Parsee stopped me and asked me to sign my name in a book containing about twenty pages, which he had with him. I enquired why my signature was wanted, when the Parsee told me that it was a representation for the good of the ryot to the Sirkar, and that no harm would come to me if I signed. He also told me that the Parsees were prepared to spend money, and that nought but good would result to me by my affixing my signature. Not knowing what the representation was about I declined to sign my name.

I saw several persons addressed as I was, and saw some of them add their signatures without making a single enquiry, while some of them refused saying that they had nothing to do with the movement. I have since learnt that the document is a petition to Government concerning the Rajabai Tower case, and as Government ought to know how some of the signatures to the petition have been obtained, I address this letter to you in the hope that you will insert it in your to-morrow's issue, so that Government may appreciate the true value of the petition, which will probably be in their hands in a day or two.—Yours, &c.,

June 24. MAHOMED ROUSHAN.

Another small success is reported for Umra Khan, which is expected to result in the capture of the whole of the district of Jar, from the Khan of Nawaghi. It is also stated that Nur Muhammad, the refugee from Peshwar who made a successful descent upon Khost a year or two ago, is marching to join Umra Khan with a body of troops he has somehow collected. On the other hand, Mian Gul of Swat is reported to have started with a large body of men—one account says 12,000—to fight against Umra Khan. The latter is said to have vainly applied for help to the ruler of Chitral, who reminded him of broken promises which were made at the time of the capture of Dir. Indeed, Umra Khan's double dealing on that occasion appears to have cost him dearly in friends and allies.

Some of the Madras papers have recently been adding colour to the picture of the distress which scarcity has brought on North Arcot, by asserting that coercion is being freely resorted to by the Government officials in order to ensure the collection of rent. A contemporary has the highest authority for stating that this is a complete misrespresentation. The revenue has been collected with great ease, and coercion has been applied in an unprecedentedly small number of cases, namely, in respect of twenty-seven only out of forty thousand pullahdars. Remissions amounting to nearly half a lakh of rupees, or 12 per cent. of the total demand, have been granted in the Wandiwash taluq alone. In these cases the Government cannot be too alert and can scarcely be too liberal; but we need not therefore misrepresent it, or refuse it credit where this is due.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal offices, Mr. E. B. Carroll in the absence of Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were also present Col. Merewether, Col. Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Messrs. Hurkissondas Narotumdass, Mulji B. Bharbhaya, A. M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

CLOCK REPAIRS.

Letter No. 6473, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner reported that the condition of the Wadia Fountain and Victoria Gardens clocks was such as to render it advisable, without further delay, to spend a considerable sum in repairs, and stating that the cable supporting the weights in both clocks needed renewal and the dial-plates of both also required attention. He requested the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the necessary repairs being executed at a cost of Rs. 1,590, the amount to be met out of surplus cash balance.

The Committee adopted the course recommended by the Commissioner.

THE COST OF THE CENSUS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, No. 340, dated 9th April last, that the provision of Rs. 12,000, as estimated by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, has been found to be insufficient to meet the cost of the work, and that it has been found necessary, in consultation with him and the Health Officer, to increase the estimate from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 20,000, and stating that after examining the work of the census the Provincial Superintendent had admitted Rs. 12,000 would be required for the completion of the abstractive work, Rs. 6,000 for the work of tabulation, and Rs. 2,000 for testing work, stationery, furniture, &c. Also requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction half the amount of the increased grant, *viz.*, Rs. 4,000, from surplus cash balance.

The Municipal Commissioner said the application was an unfortunate necessity, as it had been found impossible to do the work for the amount sanctioned.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that the more they granted the more was required.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that it was pretty certain that that would be the last application on account of the Census.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to grant the additional amount.

PROPOSED NEW PUMPING ENGINES AT LOVE GROVE.

The Committee considered the letter of the Municipal Commissioner on the question of the renewal of the pumping engines at Love Grove. In the letter the Commissioner stated: "Mr. Baldwin Latham had said: It must be obvious, having regard to the inefficiency of the Love Grove machinery, that it would pay to give it away and erect new machinery in its place. Mr. Walton's proposal is to purchase four engines with pumps, each of 15 million gallon power, 3 to be in use, and 1 held as a reserve. The price of the four 15 million gallon engines recommended would be £23,960 or, at 1s. 5d. the rupee, Rs. 3,38,259 delivered on board in Bombay. It was safe to estimate for a total expenditure of four lakhs, to be raised by loan for thirty years in 1892-93. If the order was given by August next to Messrs. Simpson & Co., two of the engines at least might be set up in working order before the monsoon of 1893; the other two would perhaps not be delivered till after the monsoon. The Commissioner trusted that the Corporation would come to an early conclusion on this subject as the condition of the existing engines had been long under consideration, and the addition to the water-supply from the Tansa Lake was a matter of only a few months."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the consideration of the question was postponed for a fortnight to allow of their receiving of the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the past history of the pumping station.

PROPOSED NEW BURIAL-GROUND.

The following letter on the question of the laying out of a new burial-ground was received from the Municipal Commissioner:—

Sir,—With reference to the Corporation's resolution, No. 9236 of 15th Dec., 1890, and the Standing Committee's resolution No. 9279 of the 17th idem, I have the honor to report as follows:—It has been impossible to dispose of the question earlier, as numerous points of difficulty, unconnected with the financial side of it, have arisen. The acquisition of the ground referred to, including the buildings thereupon, the preparation and demarcation of it, and the cost of a road from the east end of Victoria Road to the north-east corner thereof, will cost approximately 4½ lakhs of rupees; 64,036 square yards at Rs. 5 per yard, Rs. 3,20,180; buildings, Rs. 23,000; 15 per cent. on value of land and buildings, Rs. 51,477; road, Rs. 26,000; preparation, demarkation, &c., Rs. 20,000; or say a total of 4½ lakhs. A loan for miscellaneous works, including the laying of large water-mains, and the purchase of new pumping engines at Love Grove, will in all probability be required to be raised in 1892-93. I suggest incorporating the amount specified above in this loan, and acquiring the ground in anticipation of the sanction to the loan. The provision of fit and convenient places for the disposal of the dead is an obligation imposed on the Municipality by law, and sanction to a loan to carry out the requirements of the law cannot, therefore, be refused. The question is urgent for more reasons than one, and a settlement, that is the acquisition of this or other land, cannot be deferred till the date of the raising of the proposed loan. It is not an adequate statement of the case to say that no ground equally fit for the purpose can be found east of Mount and Mazagon Roads. No ground whatever that is suitable for a burial-ground can be found in that quarter of the city, except the Unjeer Bhag.—Yours, &c., H. A. Acworth.

The matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.

There was no other business of public interest.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

We learn that a fresh allotment having been made, the work in the northern section have been resumed. If we are correctly informed, eighty-three lakhs of rupees were sanctioned, and only one-fourth, or twenty lakhs, have been expended. This seems slow progress for 504¼ miles, or at an average rate of Rs. 3,964 per mile! But work was not begun in every mileage. Owing to the realignment—between the forty-fifth and hundred and twenty-fifth mileage, the length of this railway will be increased by 12 miles, making it a total length of 516¼ miles. This is a deviation which calls for an explanation. Our correspondent says there has been great carelessness in the preparation of the estimate. The drainage area, spanning of rivers for bridges, &c., are incorrect. The most important factor—the telegraph—has been omitted in the estimate! A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 47,454,753 for the 516¼ miles, have been submitted for sanction. The original sanctioned amount for 504¼ miles was Rs. 46,054,753, including Rs. 11,00,000 for a ferry boat on the river Godaveri. Excluding the amount for the ferry, the rate for the former is Rs. 89,834-12-8 and Rs. 89,107-8-9 per mile. The work, owing to the rising of the rivers and nullas, have been stopped.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Martini-Henry (Mark IV.), which is now being served out to the Native Army, is a weapon possessing all the latest improvements in that rifle. The lever, for instance, is longer and the extractor more powerful, so that the chances of "jamming" are reduced to the smallest limit possible. This particular Mark (IV) denotes, we believe, the smaller-bore rifle which was manufactured as an experimental measure five or six years ago, before it had been decided to introduce the Lee-Enfield. It was a small-bore, with the action and mechanism of the Martini. The object sought was to reduce the trajectory, and thus secure better results at the point-blank ranges while at the same time a greater initial velocity was obtained. This pattern never came into general use. One objection was, of course, that the cartridges differed from those of Marks I, II and III, a serious matter as we know in India, where there are two kinds of rifles. The barrel of the small-bore Martini was eventually bored out to the ordinary size of that arm, and this is the weapon which is being served out in India. All the rifles of this mark are in perfect order, having been kept in store as a reserve in England. They are more expensive than the other Marks, owing to their having been re-bored, but it is better that the extra expenditure should be incurred than that our sepoys should get rifles which have been discarded after many years' use.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer, it is said, aspires, like Michael Angelo, to do everything. He paints in oil and water, etches, writes plays, composes music, is stage machinist as well as scene-painter, carves, and is an architect. For all the varieties of his artistic work he has separate rooms, all arranged and fitted up to serve the special purpose for which they are designed and to facilitate his work.

DEATH OF THE RECTOR OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

It is with regret we announce the sudden death of the Very Rev. Father Francis Xavier Fibus, S. J., Rector of St. Mary's College, which took place at Mazagon at half-past seven, on Tuesday evening. The announcement came as a shock upon his brother-religionists, both in the College of which he was rector and in the Catholic institutions throughout this city as it was only a fortnight ago that the deceased Father returned to Bombay from Khandalla in apparently excellent health, with the students after spending their summer vacation on the hills. It would appear that Father Fibus suffered from intermittent attacks of slow fever a short time previous to his death, but treated it lightly, thinking it would, no doubt, forsake him with a change in the weather. Up till the Sunday immediately preceding his death, he said mass in the Church of St. Anne; but on the Monday his condition took so serious a turn for worse that he was compelled to take to his bed through the rapid and sudden increase in the temperature of the fever, which ran up to 105 degrees. Tuesday saw a slight change for the better, but towards evening his temperature mounted again to 105 degrees, when he seemed disinclined to take any nourishment. When his death occurred the same evening, Dr. Rozario, who had attended him during his short illness, was by his bedside and ascertained the heat of his body to be 106½, that temperature remaining for a considerable time after death. Before his last moments extreme unction was administered to him, and many of his colleagues were led to the belief that he had fallen asleep, although life had been pronounced extinct. The body of the deceased was removed from his room to the one immediately above in the tower of the institution, where it was laid out, garbed in priestly robes, and wearing the birette, surrounded with massive candlesticks and shrubs. During the early part of the morning, both the boarders and day-scholars of the institution flocked up to have a look at their deeply-lamented rector, who had ever exercised a fatherly care and tenderness towards them since his connection with the institution. Feelings of deep sorrow were depicted on their countenances when gazing upon him who had had their welfare both educational and spiritual, ever at heart. The Very Rev. Father Fibus was born on the 17th of March, 1841, which makes him a little over fifty years of age. He entered the Society of Jesus at Munster, in Westphalia, in 1860, and at a later period absolved the Gymnasium at Aix la Chapelle. Seven years were devoted to the studies of philosophy and theology at Maria Laach, in the Rhenish Provinces, and one year he spent in Lancashire. His advent in India was in the year 1874, when he assumed the responsibilities of Prefect of Studies in the College of St. Xavier till 1879. He was then transferred in the same capacity to the College of St. Mary at Mazagon. For a period of ten years the deceased laboured incessantly for the advancement of this latter institution and dispensed sound tuition to the pupils under him. In the year 1890 he became Superior of St. Vincent's at Poona, where he remained for a brief period when he was reverted to Bombay to assume the rectorship of St. Mary's College, in the absence of the Rev. Father Fischer, S.J., who proceeded to Europe. These duties he held for about six months till the hour of his death. The funeral took place in the afternoon. The chancel of the Church of St. Anne was draped in black, and immediately in front of the main altar in the centre aisle, was erected the catafalque, in deep black velvet, trimmed with white, bearing the coffin of the deceased Rector. The birette, chalice, stole, and chasuble were displayed on the coffin, around which burned six tapers. At about four o'clock a procession of between thirty and forty ecclesiastics, arranged in white surplices and black gowns, filed into the church and took up their position in lines three deep on either side of the catafalque, headed by the Very Rev. Father Dalhoff, Administrator Apostolic, and chanted the *officium defunctorum*. At its conclusion, the coffin, covered in velvet and embossed in gold tinsel, was borne on the shoulders of six lay brothers to the hearse in the chapel compound, where a procession of over eighty carriages had formed up. The funeral *corteje* started for Sewree Cemetery at five o'clock. The scene at the cemetery was most impressive. The children of the Convents of Parel and Byculla, with the nuns, assembled at the entrance with their hats and dresses trimmed with crape. Immediately preceding the procession of the ecclesiastics, was the band of St. Mary's College, their drums and instruments muffled in crape. Behind these came the coffin, borne on the shoulders of the six lay brothers, followed by the Convent children and a large number of friends. The procession marched to the little cemetery allotted to ecclesiastics, the band playing the Dead March in Saul. After being lowered into the grave, numerous wreaths were placed on the coffin both by the children and friends of the departed Rector before the earth was closed over the grave.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

At the Allahabad High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyrell, Lalkanju, one of the Jhansi dacoits, convicted some time ago, appeared on Saturday to show cause why the sentence of ten years' imprisonment passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Jhansi should not be enhanced.

Lalkanju was convicted of offences under sections 395 and 396 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed and his appeal was dismissed. Notice was given him to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced. This was one of the Jhansi dacoity cases, and in this case, as in others of that district, brutal violence was used. The dacoits were armed with guns and swords whereby they broke into the houses in which the robbery was committed. They seized two women who were in that house, tied them to a charpoy and then turned up the charpoy so that the women's heads rested upon the ground. Having done that they burned the thighs and buttocks of the women, and so severely was one of the women burnt that the flesh disappeared from her bones and she died from the results of that burning. The other woman was not so severely burned. Unhappily the Chief Justice said, in giving judgment, this system of burning women by dacoits was not confined to the Jhansi and Lalitpur gang or this particular dacoity. It was proved beyond doubt that Lalkanju was one of the dacoits who used the torch in the burning of one, at any rate, of these women. It was impossible to allow a miscreant capable of such a crime to return to his district again. It was a brutal crime, a shocking crime, inflicted without any provocation in the most barbarous manner upon a countrywoman of his own. He was sixteen years of age, strong and stoutly built for his years. For a hardened ruffian such as he was, ten years' rigorous imprisonment was a ridiculously light sentence. He might consider himself fortunate that he had escaped and would escape the extreme penalty of the law. The Court sentenced him to transportation for the term of his natural life. They hoped that this sentence would serve to protect the subjects of this realm from the brutal violence of miscreants such as some of these Lalitpur and Jhansi dacoits were. They could only say that should such a crime be brought home to any dacoit or dacoits they should not think of interfering with the extreme penalty of the law if the offender or offenders were so sentenced.

About the beginning of last year the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the North-West Provinces took a few cultivators and landowners down to the Central Provinces to spy out the land and discover whether a settlement for emigrants from the United Provinces could be established. The authorities in the Central Provinces had stated that some 600 square miles were available in the Charwa jungles in the Hoshangabad district. The place is notoriously unhealthy, so that one might have imagined the local authorities would have been glad enough to have it settled on any terms; but apparently this is not the case. Negotiations began, and went so far that three or four of the up-country zemindars applied for villages and promised to bring down cultivators; but after further correspondence they found themselves unable to accept the terms finally offered by the Chief Commissioner. "The proposed emigration scheme," writes Mr. Holderness, "had not the elements of success, inasmuch as the emigrants were not wanted in the country pointed out to them." If 'tis true, observes the Allahabad paper, 'tis pity; for we had hoped that the Central provinces had abundant land to draw off a portion of the surplus population of a congested territory like Behar. But before accepting it as true, we should be glad to be assured that the authorities in the Central Provinces are not holding out in the hope of getting good terms for their waste land. It is difficult to conceive the local demand for land to be so great that there is no room for anybody else: but unless this is the case, it is the business of the Local-Government to encourage immigration.

"NICK" SIMONS AND HIS BISON.

Under this heading the *Englishman* and *Madras Times* have published the following remarkable story:—

A somewhat interesting correspondence has been going on in the Bombay papers about the shooting of a couple of bison in the neighbourhood of Tanna. The well known sportsman, Mr. Nick Simons, who shot the bison, is accused of having slaughtered a portion of a small and well-known herd, the only bison in these parts, while he declares that the herd, which he reduced, are not residents of Tanna but come from some distant hills. Apart altogether from the question of who is right, the incident ended in a curious manner. As we are privately informed, "Nick" arrived at Bori-Bunder Station about 10 o'clock one morning with the two bison heads and took them to the Bombay Club to leave them in the downstairs room there till he had done the day's work as an exchange broker. The heads declared their presence in the Club about noon, and Nick was sent for and asked to remove them. He demurred at first but eventually put them on the roof of his broker's gharry and took them across the road to the Oriental Bank, and asked the Agent to give the heads house-room till the evening. The Agent opened his door to go out and inspect the heads, but was was greeted by such an odour that he at once refused to have anything to do with them. Nick next tried the National Bank, but before he got into the Agent's room the clerks had all rushed out to see what had happened at the door, and Nick thought it would be waste of time to try and get house-room for them there, so he kept them on the roof of his gharry and continued his rounds. About three o'clock in the afternoon his coachman fell off the box in a dead faint, and the gorawallah had disappeared, so Nick mounted the box himself and drove down to a Taxidermist at Kalbadavi, to whom he tendered the heads for the purpose of having them cured. The Taxidermist hesitated about taking them in, owing to their new increased offensiveness, but on Nick's agreeing to his submerging them in a thank for the night, he consented to take charge of them. During the night the Taxidermist's wife and a number of the neighbours were seized with severe illness, and on its being ascertained that the horrible smell which pervaded the place came from the bison heads in the tank, the people of influence in the heighbourhood insisted on their being at once removed. The Taxidermist accordingly had them brought to the surface, put them on a gharry, and drove off with them to the Oriental Bank, Nick having mentioned that he had got the Taxidermist's name from the Agent of that institution. About 3 a.m. accordingly the Agent was wakened up by a horrible smell, which he thought he recognised, and on looking over the verandah, saw the bisons' heads on the top of a gharry, and the Taxidermist trying to waken up the Ramosee at the Bank door. Being a man of resource, he at once told the Taxidermist that he had come to the wrong bank, and requested him to go further up the street to the Agra, which the Taxidermist did. From the Agra Bank the heads were sent to the National, and from the National to the Hong-Kong, thence to the Chartered, and so on to the Mercantile, and finally Nick found them in the morning opposite the Bank of Bombay. The Taxidermist had been removed to hospital and half-a-dozen policemen were in charge of the gharry. Eventually the heads were put into a cotton-boat at Custom House basin and sent across the harbour to Karanja, where, like Jerome's cheese, they were buried in the sand, close to the little white mosque which marks that lonely shore. And when the wind blows from that quarter it is said the smell of the bison heads can be distinctly detected still by those who congregate of a night on the Apollo Bunder and at the Yacht Club, and it is believed that the odour may help the storm-tossed mariner in dark nights to make a landfall when Kennery Light is obscured by haze and when the flash of the Prongs is unable to pierce the clouds of spray which rise and circle round that light-house during the wild weather of the south-west monsoon.

RELIEF WORKS IN MADRAS.

Forty-three Minor Irrigation Works and 34 Major Irrigation Works have been selected as relief works in the Wandiwash taluq, of which estimates have been prepared for 9 of the former and 15 of the latter, while the estimates for the remaining works are under rapid preparation. The estimates of works ready to be taken in hand amount to Rs. 20,540, capable of giving employment to 4,000 coolies for about 40 days. The cost of the remaining works will amount to about Rs. 40,000 and will give work for 4,000 coolies for 80 days. Seven Local Fund Road Works have been selected as relief works in the Kalahasti Zemindary, the aggregate cost of which is estimated at Rs. 43,000. Of these three works are to be commenced at once. Road works are to be chiefly taken up as relief works in Kalahasti as the Zemindary is particularly deficient in this means of communication, and the expenditure on roads will be of general public advantage while improvements to irrigation works will only be of benefit to the Zemindar, whose duty it is to keep them in repair. The Madras Government has sanctioned the postponement of the payment of the third instalment of his peishcush by the Zemindar of Kalahasti. The amount due is Rs. 473,812. The concession has been granted on the distinct understanding that the Zemindar will not press his tenants for the payment of their rents for the current fasli, but will allow them time.

THE CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS.

This case in which Dr. Jose Ignacio Loyala and Messrs. Roque Correa Affonso, Jacintho Correa Affonso, S. F. Alvares, and J. V. Barretto Miranda are charged with exciting sedition by the Portuguese Government came up again for hearing yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mr. Payne appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. DeSouza for the defence.

Mr. DeSouza at the outset made reference to the form which the proposed commission to Goa should take.

Mr. Cooper said it would be done according to the practice in vogue in that Court.

Mr. DeSouza thought that he would be unable to draw up cross-interrogatories on behalf of his clients from his ignorance of the nature of the evidence the prosecution intended to tender.

His Worship suggested that the interrogatories Mr. Payne intended framing for the prosecution should be sent to the commission for reply by the witnesses. Mr. DeSouza might get a copy of the list of interrogatories and another of the replies on receipt of which Mr. DeSouza might frame in consultation with his clients the necessary questions for the defence when a fresh commission would be issued from this Court for the examination of the witnesses on the second set of questions.

Mr. De Souza eventually adopted that course as the best one under the circumstances, and asked the Magistrate to make a note of it on the records as in the event of his Worship going out of India such a note was likely to be useful to his successor.

The Magistrate acceded, and interrogated Mr. Payne on the time he would take to submit the interrogatories for the purpose of being forwarded with the commission to Goa.

Mr. Payne replied that he had addressed a communication on the subject to the Government of Goa, and until receipt of a reply he was not in a position to offer the interrogatories as required to the Court, and would therefore have to apply for an adjournment on that account.

Mr. DeSouza suggested an adjournment of two months, pointing out that during the interval perhaps he would receive a reply from the Government of Bombay to the petition he had addressed to them on behalf of his clients.

Mr. Cooper said the enquiry had been pending for their past five months and very little has been done during that time. He thought a month at most sufficient.

Mr. DeSouza petitioned the Court for a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. Payne to the Goa Government for his guidance.

Mr. Payne declined to comply, and the Magistrate said he had no power to enforce it.

Mr. De Souza wished to know whether the adjournment contemplated by the Magistrate was peremptory, *i. e.*, in the event of no interrogatories forthcoming from the prosecution by that time, would the Magistrate close the investigation he was commissioned by the Government to make?

The Magistrate replied that he would not bind himself down to following a particular course in the event of a future contingency, but would follow a course that seemed to him the best according to the exigency of the time.

The case was adjourned to the 24th of July.

The leaders of the anti-Parnellite party have (according to the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*) decided that nothing further can be done at present with reference to the Paris funds on behalf of the evicted tenants. They now await the release of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, which will, if they serve out their sentences, not take place until August.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major C. J. Grant, V.C., who has been granted leave on medical certificate, had a protracted interview with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Ootacamund on the day following his arrival at that station, and after that was offered and has accepted the appointment of A.-D.-C. on Sir James Dormer's staff.

The Madras Government has requested the sanction of the Government of India to the disbursement annually of Rs. 700 as honorarium to a lecturer on physics, to be nominated each year, for the purposes of delivering a course of forty lectures to the students for the preliminary scientific examination in the Madras Medical College.

During the run of the hounds at Ootacamund on Thursday there were three or four accidents, but the only one of at all a serious nature was that to Captain Bowley, who fell with his horse, and was insensible for about ten minutes. Dr. Bull and others attended to him and he was driven home. He is all right again now, but he sustained a nasty shock.

The Deccan paper reports the death on Thursday last at Bangalore from confluent small-pox of Lieut. W. S. Brooksbank of the Yorkshire Regiment. He was a keen sportsman and an excellent bat, and at the time of his death was only 27. In Hyderabad his name will be remembered in connection with the unhappy sowar incident.

There was a satisfactory increase in the trade of Calcutta with the North-West Provinces last year. The value of the imports rose from 698 to 738 lakhs, the exports from 500 to 541 lakhs. Alike in volume and value, the trade largely exceeds the corresponding figures for Bombay. The imports, for instance, are over twice as great, the exports at least five times as great as those of the western port. It appears, indeed, from official returns that Calcutta receives over three-fourths of the total trade of the North-West Provinces, and Bombay the greater part of the remainder. The trade passing through Madras and Karachi amounts only to a few lakhs.

The Secunderabad paper says :—Reports have been prevalent that the Resident is shortly about to leave here, and rumour already states the name of his successor. From what I have been able to ascertain there is absolutely no foundation for this statement. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has, by his excellent work, won golden opinions from all, and it is earnestly hoped his stay in Hyderabad will be prolonged for some time to come.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Darjiling on the 1st of July, and arrive in Calcutta on the following day. The arrival at Sialdah will be of a private character. From the tour programme it will be seen that his Honor will visit, among other places, Jamalpur, Kishnaghar, Murshidabad, Rampur, Boaliah, Goalando, and Dacca.

An accident of a very serious nature occurred at Meerut last week. Conductor Grissdale, of the Commissariat Department, was driving out his wife, his child and a lady friend, when the reins slipped between the horse's quarters and the splashboard, causing the horse to bolt. He collided with a sheeshum tree throwing out the conductor, who fell on his head and remained senseless. The lady friend in trying to jump out dislocated her shoulder and hurt her ankle, and was generally shaken. The horse bolted home, and on reaching it dashed through a small wicket, leaving the cart behind. This collision threw Mrs. Grissdale and the child over the wall, but caused them no serious hurt.

A Katihar correspondent telegraphs that locusts have appeared along the railway between Sahebganj and Kannia, and are reported to be attacking the indigo and rice crops. It was scarcely to be expected that Bengal would wholly escape the destroyer which has been devastating the Punjab during the last three months. For the present, however, the invasion is not likely to be serious. It is from the younger generation of locusts, which may be expected to make its appearance, after the rains, that the lower Provinces have most to fear. The cultivator will meanwhile wish all success to the work of the carnivorous beetle and the parasitic fly.

The season report from Rajputana for the week ending the 17th states that cattle are dying in the Todgarh district for want of fodder, and are in a poor condition at Bikanir, Kishengarh and Kherwara. Elsewhere they are in fair condition. Pasturage or fodder is scarce in four states, and at Deoli, Kherwara, and Ajmere-Merwara 44,518 acres are affected by scarcity. In Ajmere-Merwara about 5,979 persons are on relief works.

From a financial point of view the working of the Registration Department in Assam last year was fairly satisfactory. The total receipts for the twelve months amounted to over Rs. 43,000 as against an expenditure of less than Rs. 25,000. Although only three more deeds were registered than during the preceding year, the aggregate value of transaction relating to immovable property exceeded 44 as compared with less than 42 lakhs—a net increase of nearly 2½ lakhs.

Sixty-one years is a long time for an officer to be on the retired list. That is the time that Lord Arbuthnot, who has just died a captain and hony. Major unattached, spent on what was formerly the half-pay list, to which he was promoted in June, 1830. Fifty-one years after his retirement he obtained the rank of major,—*i.e.*, that anything but red-letter day for the British Army, July 1, 1881.

A petroleum spring has been discovered at Vannes in Brittany by a curious accident. Mr. J. G. Haggard, British Consul, states that a peasant's wife drawing water from a spring on the border of Lake Homet was struck with the curilous smell of the water, and was still more surprised when she saw a vapour from it catch fire while boiling. The water was examined by a chemist in Redou, who pronounced it strongly mixed with petroleum. The ground round the spring appears, it is stated, to be now saturated with a bituminous and strong smelling oil. The surface of the spring and of the stream which it feeds is also now covered with a layer of the oil. The soil of the neighbourhood is peat. Government examination of the locality is being made with the view of working the oil.

Two remarkable maiden ladies have just died, both of Slavonic race, one distinguished for her beauty, and the other for her ugliness. Princess Helena Sanguszko was the most beautiful woman in Poland. Louis Napoleon made her an offer of marriage, and it was not until after her rejection of the splendid position that he turned to the Countess Eugenie Montijo. The Princess had many suitors, but she preferred to live and die in single blessedness. Antonina Demitrijewna Bludow, "the little ugly Countess," was the most influential maid-of-honour to the wife of Czar Alexander II. She was the only unmarried daughter of Count Bludow, the Ambassador of Nicholas I, to England, and his most trusty councillor. She was famous for her keen intellect and her sharp tongue.

The Dominion Government have qualified the order in Council permitting the importation of American cattle and their slaughter by the Dead Meat Company, by making its operation contingent upon the approval of the British Government.

The American named Pinter, who is charged with attempting to defraud Mr. Streeter of £40,000, was again brought before the magistrate at Marlborough Street, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant. Evidence was given of his having bought a quantity of "brown gold" in a powder such as is employed in painting upon porcelain, from the manager of the Sheffield Smeltin Company in Clerkenwell. Dr. Dupre said a sufficient quantity of this powder would have the effect of changing a melted sovereign into a lump of gold worth three sovereigns. The prisoner was committed for trial.

In the Spanish Senate, in the debate on the bill to regulate and restrict Sunday labour, Senor Canovas stated that the Government always wished to consult the Catholic Church and get its valuable assistance in social reforms.

A curious and unusual sight has just been witnessed by the inhabitants of Bjelgorod in the south of Russia. A few days ago an enormous flight of eagles were seen to fly past the town and settle in an adjacent forest. The woodmen who were in the forest at the time, fled in dismay from the place. It is well they did ; for when these unwelcome visitors had taken their departure, it was found that they had devoured ten horses, several sheep, and a vast number of smaller animals. The ground where they alighted was strewn with feathers, and all the birds of the neighbourhood have been so terrified that they have flown away. Only one of the eagles was caught—a bird of immense size and belonging to a Siberian species. The eagles, which were several hundreds in number, flew away in a south-westerly direction. The peasants who saw this remarkable sight state that there were so many of them that for the space of several seconds their wings hid the sun from their sight.

A recessional hymn, from the pen of Miss F. T. Fowler, daughter of Mr. Henry Fowler, M.P., and composed by Dr. Mann, of King's College, Cambridge, was sung for the first time at the Festival of the London Choirs, at St. Paul's a few nights ago. There were over a thousand choristers present.

Is the Church becoming unpopular among those who seek their living and their livings within it ? It looks as though the movement were against the clerical profession. Only 465 clergymen were ordained on Sunday the 31st ultimo, against 536 at the Trinity ordinations last year. Only about half of them, too, were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. There are various reasons given for this falling off, but the most plausible is that other careers open up better prospects. It is said, however, that the intellectual movement in the Universities is hostile to the popularity of the clerical profession.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* has some reason for stating that in a few weeks we shall in all probability have an authoritative announcement of a series of important appointments in connection with the Admiralty. These will be consequent upon the retirement of Sir Anthony Hoskins from the command of the Mediterranean station, while Sir Anthony himself will probably go to the Board of Admiralty, for it is believed at Whitehall that Sir Vesey Hamilton's retirement from the post of Senior Naval Lord will not be long postponed. It is, the correspondent hears, pretty certain that Sir Anthony will be succeeded in the Mediterranean command by Sir George Tryon.

A team representing the Rugby Football Union sailed for South Africa by Sir Donald Currie's steamer, Garth Castle, on the 16th of June. The South African football season begins at the end of June, and the English team will have engagements to keep it busy for at least six weeks. Although the team is a strong one, it is not expected that it will by any means have a walk-over with the South Africanders. In Cape Town especially there are several crack football clubs, and it is just possible that when the English visitors return to England for the opening of the home season, they may be accompanied by a South African contingent.

A London correspondent says that Miss Sanderson promises to turn out one of the most remarkable sopranos that has ever set foot on Covent Garden stage. Her voice is said to be of remarkable capacity—it being possible for her to produce the G in alt. The diva hails from San Francisco, her male ancestors having been distinguished men in legal circles in California and Virginia. Add to her vocal attainments the possession of considerable beauty and charm of manner, and it will be seen that the interest that is being evinced in Miss Sanderson's debut in this country is warranted.

During the past few days a prince of the reigning house of Japan, accompanied by a suite of Court officials, has (according to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) taken up his quarters at a West End hotel. Prince Kan In is one of the many Japanese who have sought the advantage of a Western education during the last decade. He received a military training in the school of St. Cloud at Paris, and was regarded as a promising officer. He at present holds a command in the Japanese army, and is in Europe on leave of absence. He goes to London from the Hague. His highness is travelling incognito, and will, therefore, receive none of the official honours due to his rank from the English Government. Facilities have, however, been afforded the party for visiting the various places of interest in the Metropolis.

The Vivid is no longer to fly the flag of H. R. H. the Naval Commander-in-chief at Devonport, and now that moorings off Mount Wise have been found for the Swiftsure, the flag will only fly at the main of the vessel. There is one disadvantage in connection with the Swiftsure's new position, which is that under certain conditions of wind and tide it will be necessary to use a spring to keep the vessel clear of the somewhat narrow channel leading to the Sound. In other respects, the flagship's change of berth is considered a great advantage.

Since May 5, says the *Italia Militare e Marina* trials have been going on at Spezia with a revolving gun-turret, armed with two 40-cm. (15·74-in) guns, erected on the Island of Palmaria for the defence of the gulf, and, on the latest report, all had gone well. So long ago as 1883, a commission was appointed to procure two such turrets, and its members—Lieutenant-General Sachero, Major-General Grassi, and Colonel Ellena—were of opinion that only by the united endeavours of several constructors could effective turrets be constructed. Accordingly, says our contemporary, the Armstrongs were commissioned to supply the turrets, Krupp the guns, and Gruson the mounts. After many delays the work of installation was begun in 1888, and it is the first of these turrets that has now been tried. The firing of the guns has caused no damage to the turret, which revolved perfectly after each discharge. Their projectiles weigh 2,084lb., and the charge is 662½lb. of prismatic powder manufactured by the establishment at Fossano.

Lord Wolseley will shortly contribute to the *United Service Magazine* two articles on the late Field-Marshal Von Moltke. The first will appear in the issue for August, immediately upon the completion of the third article on General Sherman.

The *Progres Militaire* gives a glowing account of the service rendered by the Undaunted with the Melita and the Ottoman vessel Arcadi, in the floating of the Seignelay at Jaffa, and of the enthusiasm that greeted the success of the operation. The torpedo-boat Edmond Fontaine, which foundered at Cherbourg after a collison with the Surcouf, has been brought to shore. She lay at a depth of about 13 metres at low-water. Two pontoons fixed together by beams, were floated out to the spot, and ten heavy chains were let down, which were placed round the sunken boat at low-water ; and thus, when the tide came in, she was raised 3 or 4 metres from the bottom. She was then floated shoreward until she touched the bottom again ; and the ingenious operation was repeated at successive tides, and in very calm weather, until the boat was safely brought in. The *Journal des Débats* reports that the Surcouf herself sustained surprising damage to certain of her forward plates, and has been docked for repairs, but that the cellulose belt answered its purpose efficiently, very little water having been taken in. From another quarter, the *France Militaire* reports an accident to the steering apparatus of the flagship Dubourdieu, which put into Callao for temporary repairs, and has since gone on to San Francisco.

The Queen has conferred a Civil List pension of £80 per annum upon Mr. G. Barnett Smith, for his literary and journalistic services. In addition to the well-known biographies of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, Mr. Barnett Smith is the author of "Poets and Novelists," "Shelly, a Critical Biography," "Victor Hugo, his Life and Work, "The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria," and "Illustrated British Ballad's (edited with introductions and notes). The necessity for this pension has arisen through the serious and long-continued ill-health of the recipient and other members of his family. The memorial to the Treasury was signed by eminent men on both sides of politics, and also had the sympathy of the Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone.

CLAIM AGAINST SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the case of Richardson and Cruddas against Sirdar Diler-Jung. Mr Macleod, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder Buckland, and Bayley, represented the defendant.

His honour, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiffs claim to debit the defendant with Rs. 16,845-4-7, in respect of work and labour done and materials supplied between January 1889 and June 1890. Against this they credit Rs. 15,184-0-7, for four payments of Rs. 3,000, 5,000 7,000, and Rs. 184-0-7 made respectively on 5th December 1889, 4th February 1890, 23rd April 1890, and 16th September 1890. To the balance of Rs. 1,661-4 so ascertained they add the sum of Rs. 116-5-3, as interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from 10th January 1890 to 20th October 1890, the date of the filing of the plaint, and due for the total sum of Rs. 1,777-9-3. After the institution of the suit the defendant made a further payment of Rs. 87 for which the plaintiffs allow him credit on account, thus reducing the sum claimed as now recoverable to Rs. 1,690-7-3. Between January 1889 and June 1890, the plaintiffs did for the defendant a quantity of work for lump sums on specifications furnished by the defendant according to tenders and estimates prepared by the plaintiffs. As to this there is no dispute. But in addition to this, the plaintiffs did other work for the defendant at his request not included in his specifications and as to which the plaintiffs made no tender and estimate. It is in respect to the plaintiffs' charges for this work that the present dispute has arisen, the defendant contending that for this work the plaintiffs are entitled to charge for labour and materials supplied at the ordinary market rates only. On this basis of charge he says the payments made are sufficient to satisfy the plaintiffs' claim, and that there is nothing now due from him to them, while the rates at which they seek to charge him are unreasonable and quite out of proportion to the real price of the labour and material supplied, but there seems to be no dispute as to the quality and value of the work done, as the defendant nowhere suggests that it is inferior in any respect. He also contends that the charge of interest is not maintainable. The plaintiffs on the other hand contend that they are not restricted to the rates at which other firms may be willing to work, but are entitled to charge their own usual rates at which they do similar work for all their constituents. In these circumstances it is important to consider what were the terms on which the work was undertaken which was done without tender or estimate, and was not included in the specifications to be done for a lump sum. This was work in the repairs, alterations and improvements to the Esplanade Hotel, and consisted principally in the construction and fitting of apparatus in connection with a new cooking range. The agreement between the parties as to this is to be gathered from the correspondence. It was not until long after the work had been undertaken and to a great extent completed that the defendant, for the first time, in his letter of 14th January, 1890, suggested that the plaintiffs had undertaken to charge "market rates" only for labour and materials, in answer to which they pointed out the special nature of a portion of the work, and that they had "only entered our ordinary charges" for the labour explaining the principle on which they make the charge for the time of their own men employed in outside work, including in it the charges for supervision—drawings, plans, estimates, use of tools, &c., which might be charged separately by others, making a less charge for the mere item of the artizan's labour. I think, therefore, that what the parties really agreed was that the plaintiffs should charge the defendant on the basis of their own ordinary charges to other customers for work of the same description and quality, and without reference to the market price, as determined by the rates charged about the same time for similar work by other firms. It was contended by Mr. McLeod, on behalf of the plaintiffs, (1st) that the defendant having received monthly bills from the plaintiffs showing the system on which they were charging him, and not having at once objected to it, but allowing the work to proceed on that system of charge, was now stopped by his own conduct from objecting to it ; and (2nd) that the first payment by the defendant of Rs. 3,000 on the 5th December having been made before any objection by him to the correctness of the plaintiffs' bills, they were entitled to appropriate that sum to the payment in full of all bills prior in date to the date of the payment. I do not think either contention is sound. No question of estoppel arises. On the other hand, the plaintiffs were bound to complete the work and charge for it according to the terms of their agreement, which I have indicated. So that they could not apply a payment made on account of work to be charged for according to the agreement in satisfaction of charges made before the completion of the work and not in accordance with the agreement. The charges to which the defendant objects are shown in his "comparative statement," Exhibit No. 4, from which it appears that he claims to make deductions from eight of the bills furnished to him by the plaintiffs and to the total of Rs.1,598-4 thus sought to be deducted on account of overcharges the defendant seeks to add a further sum of Rs. 27 as for an advance paid by him on account of the plaintiffs for "road fee." The result is that he thus claims an additional credit in account of Rs. 1,625-4 in all. The question remains of the deductions only which the defendant claims to make from the plaintiffs' bills. Turning to these (Exhibit D.) we find that the defendant's objections may be classed under 4 heads as relating to the plaintiffs' charges for labour, materials, articles supplied, and carriage hire. As to the last two, it is impossible to make anything intelligible of the objections. That their charges are not-in the trade considered unreasonably excessive must be admitted from the fact that the plaintiffs retain their business and position, and we have it in evidence that their rates have never been objected to by any one except the defendant, while even the defendant seems to admit the reasonableness of the plaintiffs' rates to this extent, that he accepted the tenders based on them for such of the work as was done according to specifications and tenders. At the same time as the plaintiffs are bound by their agreement with the defendant, in regard to the work for which there was no specification or tender, to charge him the lowest rates that can reasonably be expected of them based on their usual scale of charges, I think they should be prepared to allow him a considerable concession out of their 100 per cent. The disputed items of labour amount, as I have said, to Rs. 2,661-13. If the plaintiffs charge Rs. 2,000 only in respect of these, that will be an allowance of just 25 per cent. which I think should be considered reasonable. I come last to the defendant's objection to the plaintiffs' charges for material. This arises on the 2 bills numbered 2,776, and 3,406. In the former of these the plaintiffs have charged for making the copper *bain mari* weighing 4 cwts 26 lbs., at Re. 1-6 per lb., Rs. 651-12. This the defendant contends should be charged at Rs. 474 only, allowing Re. 1 only per lb. In the next bill (No. 3,406) the plaintiffs charge Rs. 1,216-4 for making 9 copper cooking-pots, weighing 8 cwts. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., at Re. 1-4 per lb. This the defendant seeks to reduce to Rs.973, again allowing only Re.1 per lb. In regard to the latter, the plaintiffs would appear to have got the cooking pots made for them by other makers, and to have charged the defendant only the price they paid, without any profit to themselves. At least Exhibit I. shows this was so in regard to one of the largest of these pots, which was made for the plaintiffs by Adam Ali, and charged by him to them on 26th August 1889 at Re. 1-4 per lb., exactly the price at which they charge it with the others to the defendant on 28th August. I think therefore they are entitled to their full charge for the cooking-pots. As to the *bain mari*, Exhibit Z shows that the cost price of the raw material copper in sheets is 11 as. per lb. The plaintiffs have therefore charged for the workmanship another 11 as. per lb. It is a work of a very special and unusual kind, at least on so large a scale as this, and having regard to the fact that the defendant gets it done by a firm of the plaintiffs' reputation, I think it is not unreasonable that he should pay them as much for their workmanship as they pay for material. I should therefore allow their charge in full for this item also. The result is that an abatement has to be made in regard to the labour only, and that to the extent of Rs. 661-13. Deducting this from the balance of the plaintiffs' claim for principal, Rs. 161-4, I find Rs. 999-7 still due at the foot of their account. As to interest, I think the plaintiffs should be allowed interest at 9 per cent. per annum on this balance from the 8th May 1890, the date on which the defendant's agent, as appears, by his letter (Exhibit V.) affected to have finally adjusted the account and found a balance in favour of the defendant, until 20th October 1890. The decree will be for Rs. 999-7 and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 8th May to 20th October 1890, and Court costs on that amount with counsel's costs Rs. 120 certified. The Rs. 87-2 paid after the institution of the suit can be taken as paid on account of the decree, and satisfaction to that extent can be entered up at once on the decree, which can then be executed only for the balance.

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POLO IN INDIA.

AN IDEA TO CHEAPEN PONIES.

Continuing our quotations from Captain Swinton's pamphlet, we now come to the disadvantages of his scheme and his manner of combating them. The disadvantages are thus enumerated :—

1st. It is a radical measure interfering with the rights of property, but is brought forward in the best interests of the conservatism of sport.

It might possibly compel a man who played a good pony to sell him or pay heavily to keep him, and this might now hit the present owner of well-known ponies, who have been plucky buyers and plucky riders ; but the upset, being made progressively smaller, would minimise the evil, and any way, in a matter of sport, it is a thousand pities that a very few should stand in the way of the many.

Let us consider the chances. If you have a good pony, there are three reasons why you should not wish to part with him. You may value him, first, as a special favourite which suits you personally ; secondly, as a factor which is worth much to your team for polo purposes ; thirdly, as a possession which means money in racing. For the last it is impossible to legislate ; it raises quite other questions ; but for the first, that is, personal liking, which no one else may share, and for the second, if he is really good all round at the game, your regiment would probably assist you to buy him in. If the auctions showed a surplus, you would undoubtedly have a fair claim on a portion of the regimental share. Again, you have beyond this three clear ways out of the difficulty :—

(1) You need not play your pony in tournaments.

(2) If played you can reserve him as one of the four.

(3) However good he is, and however much any one else wishes to have him, you can always buy him in yourself if you think him worth it and choose to pay the price.

Under these circumstances, is it likely that many ponies would change hands at all ? Remember, also, the auctions take place *after* the tournaments, when half the ponies are for sale even under the present circumstances.

2nd. The men who are best able to afford to play polo as it now is, may say—"Why should we be meddled with ? We are having our game now without any difficulty. It will make the ponies slower, the game slower and so worse !"

Let us take the last first. Would it spoil the game ? Just at first perhaps a very few of the fastest ponies would be taken out of tournaments ; principally racing ponies. Would that reduce the pace of the game ? Is it not all comparative ? Would it matter one bit to polo in India if twenty of the fastest ponies that played last year never saw a tournament ground again ? Their owners would have a slight hardship ; but if they were really keen would it stop them playing ?

Then as regards the meddling. Half the men who now play are groaning at the ever-increasing cost ; and beyond them is an enormous outside public of sportsmen—sportsmen who have played in the past and been obliged on the score of expense to give it up ; sportsmen who would begin to play now, could they afford it. All these would catch eagerly at any possible chance of cheapening the game and so enabling themselves to enjoy it.

3rd.—It will be argued that it will give the native princes, who are always prepared to spend fabulous sums, the power of acquiring, if they choose, all the best ponies.

True ! But in the event of the civilian clubs and tournament committees adopting the proposition, these potentates will have to pay enormously for the privilege of playing them otherwise than in private games. They now pay the prices, but the profit goes in a chance way into the pockets of dealers and individuals, and does nothing but harm to the polo community at large. Civilians, again, and others who have no chance of playing in a team, might buy the best ponies, but as a matter of fact it is very seldom that men are prepared to pay long prices, save for tournaments.

4th. It is put forward that the scheme will drive the poor man to sell his ewe lambs.

He may have trained the ponies himself and be fond of them, but they may take the fancy of some one with money, who will bid them up so high that the poor man cannot possibly compete and keep them. How many really poor men at the close of next year's tournament would not sell their second best pony for Rs. 1,000 ? What with going sick, going home, going to Cashmir, how many poor men keep valuable ponies, for polo only, for more than two tournaments. Besides, again, they are not compelled to play them.

5th. They will say that the fall in price will make the ponies of an inferior quality.

Will it ? The best opinion on breeding procurable is quoted already. For country-breds the blood is now in India, and that is what constitutes the expense. The actual breeding does not cost more than it used to. It will only put the figures back as they stood ten years ago, and the market will adapt itself to the demand for Arabs. There is no great market for them elsewhere, the trade is established, and they would be shipped to Bombay in as great numbers as ever.

6th. There is an idea that it might promote mule-breeding, at the expense of pony-breeding, and that the zemindars, who can now sell their mules straight to the Government agents for Rs. 150, would prefer the certainty of that trade.

They will tell you that the dealers always count on making at least 200 a pony ; that when they sell for 400, they have only given 200 or less ; and that should we cut their prices sooner than cut their profits, they will give less to the breeders and so perhaps drive them to breeding mules.

Are the dealers such idiots ? They are the middlemen in the pony trade. Would it not be better for them to accept the inevitable and put up with smaller gains than destroy their business altogether ? They cannot make money over mules. If they cut in there, they will have to send up the prices to make any profit. One hundred and fifty rupees is given for a mule now, simply because the supply is small. Were more bred the Government would be much more likely to reduce the figure than raise it. No ! Should the prices come down, the breeders may make a trifle less, but it will be on the dealers that the real loss will fall. Is the British officer and gentleman bound to consider the interests of the Arab or Pathan horse-dealer.

7th. Some men will say that the scheme will abolish tournaments.

If it did it would meet with the support of a large contingent, who think their abolition would lower the prices. In the original idea we combated this theory and showed that far better than doing away with tournaments was to make use of them as cheapening agencies. But will it abolish them ? Why, on the contrary, they must thrive under it. For one of two things must come to pass. Either at their close there would be a large surplus (150 ponies at Rs. 100 average over the upset is Rs. 15,000) to assist all the competing teams, or else ponies would not change hands which would show that their price had been reduced. Would not that give more entries ?

8th. On many sides the argument will be brought forward that the regulation of the auctions will be next door to impossible.

In the event of the polo-players of India loyally tackling the difficulty and binding themselves to give the scheme a fair trial, such ought not to be. For the openness and fairness of the proceedings would be a point of honour. If a regiment or a club has once given in its adherence, it could surely be trusted that its individual members should not frustate the idea. Games are not like racing ! Sharp practice as regards this scheme, were it once adopted, would tarnish the fame, not of one officer, but of his whole regiment ; not of one member of a club, but of every polo-player in it. Polo tournaments are team competitions. Just as the fame of holding the cup does not lie with any single person, so the blame of disgracing it would not fall on one man's head alone. If it is to be taken up at all, it must be taken up in a sportsman-like and business-like way. All sportsmen must join hands to give it a fair run, and the authorities of the tournaments must be trusted to see it through. Once and for all, if it is to work, the feeling that to bid for a pony belonging to a friend is bad form—the old idea of selling races—must go by the board. Of course, there will be difficulties about the auctions, but to ensure their straightness, the following safeguard could be adopted. In the first place, they ought without doubt to take place in the morning, and all purely vexatious bidding should be discouraged with a high hand.

The auctioneer ought to be some one quite above reproach, and each time as he takes the bid, he should be obliged to mention the name of the bidder—"850, Captain Brown" ; "870, Mr. Smith, for the Raja of Delhi." This would enable the owner of the pony to know who was against him, and therefore what chance he had of keeping his animal by buying him in. Anything that would tend to secret buying must be made impossible. It must be a point of honour that if Smith is buying for Delhi, he must say so. If you compel a man to risk his possessions, you must give him all the help and all the information in your power. For this reason no bid should be taken, save from an officer of the army or a member of some recognised polo club. Few pony-fanciers would be included in neither category. Any one else wishing to buy could easily find some qualified person to bid for them. Both their names should be called out, but the bidder would be in every way responsible.

A full account of the auctions ought also to be published in the newspapers, with a balance-sheet of the expenses attending them. This would give publicity to the prices. If squaring did take place and men went to their friends and said : "I'll give you a hundred not to bid against me for my pony," that would only have the result of causing the selling prices to be advertised as lower than they really were. And figures as they appeared in the papers would do much to control the general outside prices. Besides, in a big auction ring you cannot square every one.

The following summary is then presented by Captain Swinton :—

The whole question of the possibilty or impossibility of the scheme is this : Can you convince the majority of polo-players that it will in reality bring down prices to any great extent ? If you can do this you will sacrifice many scruples. No regiment, however well placed they may be for playing in the present, will seriously resent the fact that a temporary curtailment of the privileges of fortune will enable them four years hence to have their game at half the price it now costs them. Certainly not if they will look ahead in the interests of sport. It will take some time to work its way out, but that is an advantage. The change will be gradual and imperceptible, and so ought to hurt no one in particular. And beyond that, let them look to their own selfish interests. Think of this, ye rich men. If you continue to send up the price of ponies, you are guilty of the very shortest-sighted policy that the world ever saw ! You are going the way to sacrifice all ordinary polo, all station games, on the altar of tournaments alone. No man can play by himself, however magnificently he may be mounted. Think of this, ye rich regiments !

There is not a corps in the service who, if it manages its leave roster with any success, can get up a regiment game in the hot weather. You may not always soldier at Umballa or Lucknow or such-like places. Should you be quartered in a small station, however keen you may be over the game, however well able to afford to mount yourselves, in the hot weather you cannot be independent of outside support. If you make the game too exclusive and too expensive on your heads be it ! Is not that a text on which to preach a sermon ! In the summer polo is as the breath of the life to many, but want of nourishment and new blood will kill it. And if you kill the hot-weather game you sound the death-knell of all tournaments and all polo. For few men are rich enough to keep many ponies doing nothing for six months.

In the old days India was the paradise of the poor man who was fond of horseflesh, and the great inducement to a boy to come out to the country was that he could start a stable for nothing. By our own folly we are fast changing all that. Quite apart from wanting to play polo, all pony-owning is much more expensive than it used to be. It is impossible to compare the game here and at home. In England, where grounds are difficult to procure and keep up, where the fast pony is an accident, for the horse is the beast of the country, polo is an expensive exotic. In how many places can you find seven men to play beside yourself ? In India the pony is indigenous. Here polo grew as a poor man's game, and in the past it was the sport of every subaltern who joined the Staff Corps. Is it not a pity that the rise of prices should drive the boys to lawn tennis ? Is it not better that they should learn to ride ?

Remember, it is the one sport which can be carried on everywhere throughout the land the whole year through. Pig-sticking and big-game shooting are for the few places and the few men. Every one knows the difficulty of finding twenty-two men to play cricket, and even the keenest cricketer will acknowledge that it is more a game for cooler climes. It takes too long ! The ordinary station polo, especially in the hot weather, is a God-send and health to thousands, for you want to get your fun and your exercise in those two short hours before the dusk.

Indian society is almost exclusively composed of poor men. This scheme will, in a way, curtail the freedom of a rich man who is unhampered at present, for it may possibly oblige him to change his ponies oftener than he likes. But what it takes away with the one hand it gives with the other. Sheer money will keep his ponies ; absolute weight of rupees will place every other pony at his command as long as he chooses to spend them. But not only must he buy once, but he must subscribe often. To win one tournament he may put down thousands. Will he go on at the game ? As a matter of fact, as we have said before, would many ponies change hands at all ¿ If not, the object has been attained.

At other times throughout the year the effect of this would work, and men would hesitate to give long prices from the fear that they might be compelled to part at a loss. Would it not do this ? Would it not give an enormous impetus to all polo, increase the number of polo ponies, and so multiply tournaments ? Men are for ever selling for one reason or another, and so ponies are always changing hands. *Surely, the fixed selling price is bound to control the unfixed buying price.*

In the days to come ninety-nine men out of a hundred would not repeatedly give Rs. 1,000 for a pony, knowing that within the year they might be compelled to sell him for Rs. 500, or pay a large sum to keep him. The people we shall have to reckon with will be the dealers and the men who stand behind them.

Money in these days is too apt to rule the roast. Would it not be a real joy to find one domain in life in which its influence was not paramount and all sportsmen might start almost fair ? Nobody can do otherwise than applaud those men who, fortunately wealthy, from love of sport and regimental feeling, mount their teams for a tournament ; but is it not rather hard on the ninety and nine poor men for whom there is no redemption ?

You can boil down the practicability or non-practicability of the idea into these questions :

1st. Would not the fear of being compelled to lose money over a pony within the year act as a deterrent to most men in giving high prices for tournament ponies ?

2nd. Would not this act proportionately as regards all ponies ?

3rd. Would not this encourage all polo and all pony sport ?

4th. Would the carrying out of this scheme deteriorate polo ?

5th. Would it discourage the breeding and importation of ponies ?

To the first three questions, would you not answer, "Yes ;" to the last two, "No ?"

And if you can say that, you will also say this—that it would enable many men and many regiments to play polo who now find it impossible, *while it would not for one day stop one man or one regiment who are really sporting and really keen about the game.*

Amendment.—It is proposed that the upset price of imported ponies, Arab, Waler and English, should alway be Rs. 100 higher than that of countrybreds ; for it is pointed out that otherwise, in the up-country tournaments, the cost of their carriage from the coasts would place them at a disadvantage. This would complicate the arrangements of the auctions a little, but it would certainly be a pity to handicap Arabs out of Northern India.

In conclusion, Captain Swinton deals with other schemes. He says :—

Two other ideas have been before the public and it is as well to think of them—

1st. That a rule should be made that no pony may play in a tournament which has cost more than a fixed sum—say Rs. 500.

2nd. That the number of ponies allowed to be played in a tournament should be limited—say to sixteen per team.

The first is impossible ! It has every disadvantage which is contained in that now before you ; it is as drastic, it interferes even more with the freedom of individuals, and beyond that it could never be carried out. How could you legislate as regards swopping ? A man may give two ponies in exchange for one. Who can value those ponies ? He may throw in a tum-tum and a set of harness. What is that harness worth ? Besides, when did the pony cost Rs. 500 as a three-year-old from a dealer, or as a six-years old from the sahib ?

The second might reduce the expenses of the auctual tournaments, for to rail sixteen ponies from Bangalore to Umballa costs less than to rail thirty. But, on the other hand, you could imagine no plan more calculated to send up the price of the ponies. Every single one that played in a tournrment would at once have an absolutely false and fictitious value, and there isn't a dealer in India who would not price his raw animal as if there was a certainty of his becoming one of those sixteen.

An old story in a new shape reaches us. A Brahmin seer told a cultivator that he could tell his fortune and, in reply to inquiries, said further that the future was to him like an open book in which he could read—for a consideration—all events, great and small, that were about to occur. Greatly impressed, the cultivator invited the Brahmin into his house : and gave him a sound thrasing. In reply to expostulations, the cultivator said : "If you are an imposter you deserve it. If you are not an impostor you knew what was going to happen and came into the house to be thrashed of your own accord."

AN EXTRAORDINARY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A correspondent writes :—"Veera Chetty Chavidi is a small village near the Powder Mills on the way to Tawker's Choultry. Almost all the inhabitants of the village are employed in the Powder Mills, Cotton Mills, and in the Perambore Workshops. Many of the said labourers, both adults and boys, waste their hard-earned wages in grog and toddy shops on their way homewards, with starvation, in many cases, as the result at home. With a view therefore to preach to them the evil effects of drinking, a meeting was held on Friday evening in the premises of Perumall Naicker, a resident of Veera Chetty Chavidi. The meeting was very largely attended as it is perhaps the first time a meeting was ever held in that locality. Mr. Balasubramania Moodelliar Avergal, B.A., occupied the chair. The chairman introduced to the meeting Mr. Kannabhiran Moodelliar Avergal, the preacher of the Hindu Preaching Society. In order to make his words quite touching and effective Mr. Moodelliar assumed the plight of a drunkard, and exhibited to the audience illustrations of drunkenness and the effects of drink. Mr. A. C. Parthasaradhi Naidu then addressed the audience, quoting illustrations from the '*Mahabarath*,' touching the downfall of the *Yadava kulam*, in which was born Sri Krishnaji. Mr. Naidu also dilated on the evils effects of alcohol, and begged them to give up the dangerous practice at once, and become honourable citizens. The chairman concluded the proceedings by quoting several authorities denouncing drink. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the speakers and the landlord, the meeting came to a close at 10 P.M. The audience was then invited to drink tea, which was given them in Congress lotas or cups. To the hard-worked audience, who were with amazement listening to the speech with wrapt attention, tea willingly offered to them by Mr. Moodelliar and Naidu was quite welcome, even to some of those of the audience who were under the influence of drink."—*Madras Mail.*

IMPORTANT ARTICLE BY SIGNOR CRISPI.

There is an important article in the *Contemporary Review* for June, obviously written by Signor Crispi, who adopts the transparent veil of "An Italian Statesman." On the second page of his article he drops the veil of anonymity and speaks of "the peace that was kept during the four years that I was in power" The article is in form a reply to that entitled "The Savoy Dynasty, the Pope, and the Republic," which appeared in a recent number of the same review, and in substance it is a vindication of the policy of the Triple Alliance from the Italian point of view as a means of protection against France.

Signor Crispi begins by saying that he cannot believe in the policy of a Latin union until France becomes willing to drop her claims for hegemony in such union :—

"It would be necessary that France should forget the story of her kings, and put aside all ambition, even of moral dominion over the people of the two adjoining peninsulas. It would be necessary that she should treat these nations as her equal, and that she should renounce any domination in the Mediterranean or on the Continent. The France of '89 gave hope of this, but the Governments which followed forgot the principles of the Great Revolution, and the peoples that believed in the proclamation of liberty, and rejoiced in it, were left to their delusions."

Signor Crispi then enters into an historical disquisition intended to show that so far from the unity of Italy being due to France, Napoleon III. was on the other hand, a bitter enemy of Italy.

Signor Crispi next describes the inherent weakness of Italy and the necessity which he was under of seeking foreign alliances :—

"The kingdom of Italy is what it is—on the Alps it has no frontier ; its shores are defenceless, owing to the long stretch of sea-coast ; in the capital there is the Pope, constantly conspiring for the cancellation of his disasters. In this state of things Italy cannot remain isolated. She must hinder the reconstitution of the league of Catholic Powers for the defence of the Vatican, and provide that, if all her frontiers cannot be made secure, at least by the aid of suitable alliances they may be in part protected. The isolation of Italy at Berlin in 1878 was an injury to her. In 1881 France occupied Tunis, and Austria, complaining of the agitations of the Irredentists against her integrity, threatened to re-occupy the Quadrilateral. Bismarck made peace with the Pope, and sent Schloezer as Minister of Prussia to the Holy See. Was Italy better regarded in France ? Let the persecution of Italians in Marseilles and other cities of the Republic, let the savage attacks of the journals and meetings on everything that was most sacred to a people whom in irony they call kindred, give the reply ! The words of the Prince-Chancellor, spoken in August of 1869 to a diplomat, cannot be forgotten. He said : "Austria, with a few buttalions, would be able to bring the Italian conspirators to reason." It was then that the Minister, Mancini, demanded and, after long negotiations obtained, in February, 1882, the admission of Italy into the alliance of the two Empires. The treaty, renewed in 1887 by Count di Robilant, is purely defensive, and nothing has since been done to change its meaning. To prove this it is a enough to say that for nine years peace has been maintained in Europe, and it is a malicious falsehood that the Italian Government has raised difficulties in order to bring about a war."

After defending the economic position of Italy, and denying that the Triple Alliance has imposed any intolerable strain upon her resources, Signor Crispi gives some instances of what he calls the insidious attitude of the Government of France towards the Government of Rome :—

"Two years ago Count Lefebvre de Behaine was at Paris—I do not know for what reasons, whether for the usual *congе* or for political motives. He had left Italy after having come to an understanding with certain high functionaries of the Curia, who are the most fanatical advocates of the temporal power. One day, about the beginning of July, M. Baylin de Monbel, the Charge d' Affaires of the Embassy of France to the Vatican, went to the Pope with a telegram, announcing that it was time to leave, and that in France all was ready. The telegram said, "Faites vite, car tout est pret." Leo XIII., who prefers the Vatican to an uncertainty, replied that it was necessary to consider ; that he must consult the College of Cardinals, and that M. de Monbel must come again. M. de Monbel went to the audience appointed, accompanied by the General of the Jesuits. The Pope this time opposed the plan. M. de Monbel then proposed a simulation of fight, but this made the Pope still more hesitating, and nothing was decided. The French Ministry had prepared a dilemma : if the Pope succeeded in escaping and taking refuge in France, the Roman question would revive, obliging the Powers to resolve it ; if the Italian Government hindered the flight of Leo XIII., it would be proved that he was not free in his movements, and the Catholic Powers would be obliged to undertake his defence. In the one case or the other, war would be inevitable : and as Italy would have been the cause of it, she could not plead the *casus fœderis*, and would have been left alone against France. The plan failed, but another was attempted."

Signor Crispi concludes as follows :—

"It is time to conclude, and I conclude, begging those Frenchmen who are gifted with common-sense, those democrats who are animated by good-will, all those who desire the reign of peace in the world, to overrule the politicians by profession, compel them to cease this newspaper war which they are waging on Italy, in the hope of converting it into a war with cannon. Italy wishes to live in tranquillity ; she has no jealousies, no envies, no plans of aggression ; she has need of peace to reorganize her internal affairs and complete her unity. She has no other ambition than to co-operate with the other nations in the progress of civilization. And this is my desire."

An *Asian* telegram of the 12th instant gives the result of the Hardwicke Stakes of 2,000 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each : p. p., for three-year-olds and upwards ; three-year-olds 7st. 12lb. ; four 9st. ; five and upward 9st. 2lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Winners extra. Maiden three-year-olds allowed 5lb. ; four and upwards 10lb. ; the second to receive 10 per cent., and the third 5 per cent. on the whole stakes, Swinley Course (one mile and a-half) 85 subs.

Lord Randolph Churchill's bl m L'Abbesse de Jouarre, by Trappist—Festive, 5 years 1
Mr. C. D. Rose's ch c Bal Demonio, by Robert the Devl—Lady Abbess, 4 years 2
Mr. C. D. Rose's b c Henry VIII., by Hampton—Rustic Queen, 3 years 3

(Winner trained by R. Sherwood.)

Won by two lengths ; 5 ran. The winner started at the odds of 6 to 5 on.

Every now and then the tribes on the Saeban coast give trouble, and doubtless on this as on previous occasions the Sultan's troops will stamp out the revolt, with more or less of despatch. Meantime the disturbed state of the country will injure the traffic with Mecca.

SPORTING NOTES.

ONCE more the question of amateurism has come to the front. It seems that for some time Australian athletes have received their prizes in hard cash, instead of getting thrust upon them a variety of nickel-plated and other goods for which they have no earthly use, excepting they happen to be in the hardware line. Two of the leading cycling papers in this country have recently taken the matter up, and are boldly advocating the substitution of cash or orders for the usual paraphernalia which are to be seen at every race meeting. In this course they are supported by many of the leading cyclists, including Synyer and Sansom. This movement for the abolition of sham amateurism is no new thing. It is known to every man who has any connection with sport that the immense majority of all sections of athletes will not compete for nothing. Why then persist in offering an article of £10 value to a man who has no need for it, and who would a thousand times prefer the cash to buy with it what he chose? There can be hardly any doubt that the question of cash *versus* electro-plate will ultimately be decided in favour of the former.

In the great athletic event of the year—the championship meeting—I fancy that southern athletes, including the universities, are likely to run off with the lion's share of the championships this year, even with the Mahhattan cracks competing. The 100 yards should lie between House, of the L. A. C., and Ramsbottom, of the Oxford University. We have so many good men at the quarter-mile that it, too, has a capital chance of coming to the South. As for the mile, with Kibblewhite, Fowler, and Whittick there should be little doubt about the destination of that honor, although I hear that Kibblewhite will not compete at this distance.

The seven miles walking championship, in my opinion, is as good as won for the South, for there is no man in the country within streets of Harry Curtis with the steam up. The hurdles has a fair chance of being won by G. B. Shaw, although some of the Varsity men may get alongside of him. I hear, too that Daft, the holder, will in all probability take part again, but I do not fancy his chances. There is a real terror of a high jumper coming from Ireland to compete in the championships this year. The same is a Tipperary boy—J. M. Ryan—who hopped over 6ft. and some fractions of an inch at Ballsbridge, Dublin, recently. If Ryan maintains this form we have nothing on this side of the Channel to touch it.

The most important event, at any rate to the *elite* of the boxing profession who graced the Brighton meeting with their august presence was the reappearance of Mr. Abington in the saddle. People who said he had fallen in the hunting field, fallen in love, fallen out with his overseer, Carney, were all wrong; there he was, as large as life, and just as beautiful, on the back of Finale, who, however, only ran third in the Corinthian Welter.

The first price against Ashgrove colt—viz., 11 to 8 agst, will have to be paid by those bookmakers who are members of Tattersals. All those horses which weighed out for the first race will have to pay their stakes, consequently they were in the race, and were not only under the starter's order, but were dispatched by the fall of his flag, and all bets, therefore, must stand. There is no escape for the backers because the owners did not choose to start their horses again against the two dead-heaters. This event will bring to mind Tyrant's unfortunate defeat in the Cumberland Plate last year. That was a very amusing affair, inasmuch as the Old Lady of Burlington-street said that the second price quoted in the official list was the correct one. This was, of course, erroneous.

Middlethorpe's double victory at Northampton raised the same question, but it has always been answered in the same manner—once the horses are under the starter's charge they must be considered starters, and the prices current when the flag falls are the starting prices. Similar questions, I remember, arose over the victory of Toastmaster at Doncaster, Louisa at Windsor, and the Byron filly at Salisbury. It is a remarkable fact that the weighing-room clock at Brighton stopped at seven minutes past four, and had to be set going again fully a quarter of an hour afterwards.

For the Auteuil Hurdle Race, Benburb, in the opinion of many good sportsmen who saw the race, had his chance somewhat impaired, says a correspondent, by the tactics pursued by his jockey, who forgot the manner in which the Anglo-Irish division has so often secured the leading cross-country events at Auteuil, Benburb raced first with one and then with the other of his competitors, and the Duke of Beaufort's horse who showed a great amount of courage, seemed to have had enough of it almost at the critical moment, when G. Morris asked him to go to the front. He tried to bolt when called on before the last hurdle, and let Augure come up to him.

W. J. Fowler is wise in his generation. I say this because he has recognised that long distance races have overtaxed his powers, as I have pointed out to him more than once. Last season the Finchley flyer made a mile his minimum, and thought that four miles suited him better. Now the first thing a runner has got to learn before he can hope to be seen at his best is the distance that draws out his best powers without undue strain. The little Finchley man has already met with much success at one mile and over, but I have no doubt whatever that he will in future gain most of his triumphs at distances from 1,000 yards to two miles.

Now, then, you owners who run unnamed youngsters, hurry up and find names for them. It is worthy of mention that whereas Mr. Rose was successful with Bonavista, Myrrh, and Lorette (twice) at Epsom, the still unnamed filly by Hampton—Orphan Agnes, the reputed superior of the last named pair, alone suffered defeat in his colors at that meeting? It can hardly fail to escape notice that in the more modern development of the "sport of kings" there is an entire absence of what has been called an "ugly rush" on such Turf institutions as succeed each other in point of time. The disposition now is to allow a little interval to pass before the birds of a speculative feather arrange to come together in order to do a little business on their individual account.

Every branch of sport seems to be booming at present, but I question whether there was ever so much activity in aquatic circles. Of swimming in particular is this especially true. The wave of swimming excitement has penetrated even to the chief seat of learning on the Isis, and Oxford University has at last formed a swimming and water-polo club. Many of the rowing men—including Lord Ampthill and Guy Nickalls—have taken the matter up with enthusiasm, and already matches have been arranged with the sister Varsity and the Nautilus Club.

The fight for the London Water Polo Championship promises this year to be very keenly contested. Nautilus, the holders, are not yet quite in their best form, which they will require to be in order to shake off clubs like Amateur and Zephyr. It is just possible that Forest or some of the City of London Clubs may have a look in. The Otters have decided once more to take part in the competition, and may luck attend them as it did three years ago.

I hear of a marvellous golfing performance which took place recently over the Great Yarmouth links. Christmas Stevens is the name of the young fellow who negotiated the course in 68 strokes. Hitherto the record score of 76 was held by Horace Hutchinson, whose name is familiar wherever golf is known. To those who think that a whole armoury of clubs is needful to make perfection at golf, I would point out that Stevens was equipped with only three clubs—a driver, an iron, and a cluck. After all, it is the man and not the tools that makes the player.

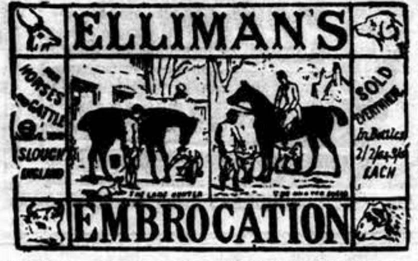
It is a "far cry" to 1853, when Mat Dawson trained his first winner of the "ladies' race," the beautiful Catherine Hayes, for whom he ever entertained the greatest admiration until Wheel of Fortune divided his affections, in which it is only natural to suppose (says Pavo) that Spinaway and Jannette also found "snug corners" prior to Mimi's display of excellence, which may be said to have signalised his intended retirement from the profession he has so long adorned with a "blaze of triumph."

Sir Charles Hartopp and the Hon. Seymour Fortescue cut up the first prize of £200 between them in the Derby sweep at the Turf, Count Kinsky securing the second, and M. Correa, the Brazilian Minister, the third. The Duke of Wellington won the Guards' Club sweep for the third year in succession.

If you call upon an ordinary backer who has been at the game for some years, you generally find him in apartments somewhat dingily furnished. Go to the abode of a professional backer or bookmaker. The external appearance of the residence is suggestive of the Alhambra, and the inside of the Empire and the British Museum mixed up.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham,
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain,
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

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MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

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See Illustrated Catalogue, containing 6500 Illustrations.

Macfarlane's CONDUCTOR PIPES, *for Rain-water, Stove, Soil, and Ventilating purposes. Plain and Ornamental.*
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Macfarlane's TERMINALS, FINIALS, CROSSES, BANNERETS, WEATHER-VANES, FLAG-STAFFS, BELFRIES, &c., *in every style.*
Macfarlane's RAILING, CRESTING, BALCONIES; FRIEZE, ALTAR SCREEN, GALLERY FRONT, and TOMB RAILS, &c.
Macfarlane's COLUMNS, PILASTERS, BRACKETS, SPANDRILS, VERANDAHS, PORCHES, ARBOURS, CONSERVATORIES, &c.
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Macfarlane's WATER CLOSETS, *in Cast Iron, for Schools, Railways, Factories, Public Works, and Institutions generally.*

Ornamental Castings of every description.

Two Gold Medals, Calcutta Exhibition.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.,
Architectural, Sanitary and General Ironfounders,
GLASGOW.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

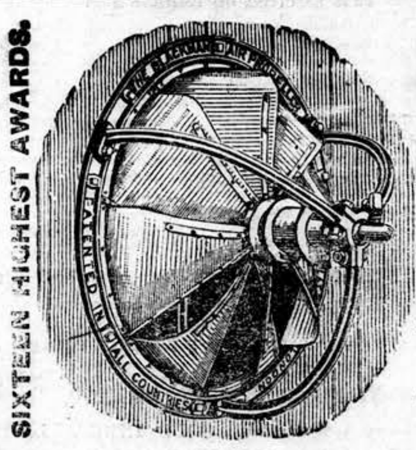
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

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LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
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Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.

GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
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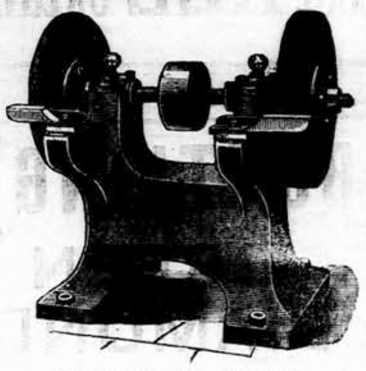

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"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
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72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

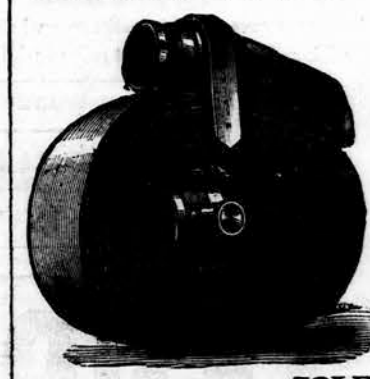
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
21, BOTHWELL ST. GLASGOW; 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.



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Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

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Sole Agents for India:
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
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EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"*The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock'*"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
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Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.
SILVER ALBERTS.
Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.
Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.
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9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.

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Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

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GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
LANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
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CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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CURED BY THE
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

DOSE
- For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
- For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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The Best and Purest COCOA

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	Per Gallon. Rs.	a.
"Very Superior" Scotch	13	8
Finest Scotch	11	4
Old Irish	11	4

BRANDY IN JARS.

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*	Per Gallon	12	12
**	do.	13	12
***	do.	16	12
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Old Tom	9	12
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BEER IN BULK.

	Rs.	a.
"McEwan's" in 52 Gallon Hogsheads	57	0
Do. in Kilderkins (18 Gallon cask)	28	0

Bottled Beer & Stout.

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Read Bros. "Bull Dog."	6	0
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Pilsener	5	12
"McEwan's"	5	8
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N.B.—One Gallon runs 6 Bottles, so the above prices will be for that quantity in bulk. ☞

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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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THE
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Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS
AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

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London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR
Toilet & Nursery

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet
"Soap which so closely realises my ideal
"of perfection;
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the
"tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

Trade W Mark.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.
SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

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These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

"STANLEY CIGARS."

THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.

The most delicious made,

A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

They are made in Two Sizes.

No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
" 2 " " 100 " 3 8

Smoke no others.

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FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

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